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VOL. XXII NO. 124 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1934 EIGHTEEN PAGES

STRIKERS CLASH WITH POLICE AT LAL BAGH

Lathi Charges Follow Brickbats

ENCOUNTER NEAR ARTHUR ROAD BRIDGE

Abortive Attempt To Hold Meeting In Defiance Of Police Ban

An attempt to hold a meeting in defiance of the orders of the Police Commissioner of Bombay, on the part of Strikers at Lal Bagh Maidan, on Friday evening, resulted in lathi-charges by Police and stone-throwing by the Strikers.

There was a sharp encounter between the Police and the Strikers for a while, and then began a game of hide-and-seek, lasting for about half an hour. The incident caused considerable excitement in the area.

COMMISSIONER ON THE SPOT.

Consequent to the two lathi-charges, which were ordered, about half a dozen Strikers received injuries, while three Police Officers and two Constables were struck by stones.

When the situation looked like taking an ugly turn, the Commissioner of Police together with Deputy Commissioners, Reynolds, Butler and Wilkins, hurried to the scene, and personally supervised the Police operations.

Taking position up the Arthur Road Bridge, the Strikers, who numbered over 2,000, indulged in stone-throwing at the Police-party below, who had taken possession of the Maidan. The Police rushed in lorries into the crowd and arrested one of the alleged stone-throwers, and dispersed the rest of the crowd by means of a lathi-charge.

HOW TROUBLE STARTED.

The trouble started at about 5-30 p.m. when about 200 strikers entered the Lal Bagh Maidan and proceeded to hold a meeting in contravention of the Police Commissioner's Order.

A Police party, posted near the Maidan, in anticipation of such a move on the part of the strikers, marched to the Maidan to prevent the meeting. The Strikers stood their ground for some time, and when they saw that the Police were determined to disperse them, they left the Maidan. Some stones were then thrown at the Police, whereupon the latter chased away the Strikers.

ANOTHER LATHI-CHARGE.

A large number of strikers who were waiting on the outskirts of the Maidan then took a hand in the encounter and pelted stones and missiles at the Police. A lathi charge was ordered, and the men ran towards the Arthur Road Bridge.

Meanwhile, there was a crowd of about 2,000 men on the Arthur Road Bridge, and they began throwing stones at the Police. A second lathi-charge was then ordered and the men were dispersed.

Except for this incident, the Mill-area was quiet on Friday night.

No Evidence Of Silk Smuggling

Simla Is Satisfied With Efficiency Of Customs Cordon And Calls Upon Bombay To Establish Case

SIMLA, May 25.

That there is no evidence of smuggling of silk through the French possessions of Pondicherry and Chandranagore is the opinion held here. Unless definite proof is produced, officials do not feel called upon to take action, especially as they are satisfied that the customs cordon round Pondicherry is very efficient and effective. It is not understood here how goods could be removed from Pondicherry to Chandarnagore—which is not a port and which is 800 miles away—in large quantities and undetected, for being passed on to th e British Indian territory, especially as smugglers who could perform such a feat could just as well pass the goods on to the Madras territory which is adjacent to Pondicherry.

The only goods that are allowed custom free entry into Chandarnagore are those for the personal use of the French officials. As for alleged smuggling through Kathiawar, Cutch and other ports, Government enquiries have failed to establish any proof of the same. Unless, therefore, Mr. Behram Karanjia and his Silk Merchants Association of Bombay can throw real light on the subject, Simla is not likely to view their complaints very seriously. Government maintain that their customs control is efficient and that every step has been taken to see hat smuggling does not occur.—A.P.

Malta Ex-Premier Protests Against Governor's Banquet Tirade

MALTA, May 25.

An incident occurred in the Empire Day banquet arranged by the Royal Empire Society and the Overseags League. Following a wildly applauded speech by the Governor, Sir David Campbell, scathingly attacking certain pro-Italian elements in the Island, the ex-Premier, Sir Ugo Mifsud, the leader of the Nationalists, protested and said "I drink to the health of the Empire but I was told there would be no political speeches."

The banquet was attended by the Lieut. Governor, heads of civil administration, naval and military officers.

The Governor in deliberate and measured words sharply criticised a small, but eloquent section of the population who rendered lip service to the Empire, but behind it belittled everything British, praised everything connected with the neighbouring friendly state. He expressed confidence that this was repugnant to Sgr. Mussolini and his Government.—Reuter.

WHILE LEAGUE WOBBLES

Casualties Swell In War Between Paraguay And Bolivia

LONDON, May 25.

Fierce fighting between Bolivia and Paraguay is proceeding at Grandchaco, according to messages received in London.

A despatch from the Paraguayan Capital reports that 12,000 Bolivians suffered considerable losses, attacking Paraguayan positions.

It adds that the Paraguayan resistance is unshakeable.

A New York Times despatch from Lapaz on the other hand reports that the Paraguayans lost 6,000 in a decisive battle now in progress.—Reuter.

5,000 PURSUERS ON THE TRACK

Dillinger's Gang Perpetrates Another Brutal Murder

(Special Cable),

NEW YORK, May 25.

After lying low some time Dillinger and his gang perpetrated another brutal murder, machine-gunning two policemen in East Indiana who from their motor-car challenged bandits approach.

Search by 5,000 pursuers and picked squad sharp-hooting Chicago detectives have been intensified and Governor's five States posted rewards 5,000 dollars for the arrest of Dillinger.

GUARD'S VAN AND BOX LOOTED

Serious Crime In Goods Train

CALCUTTA, May 25.

News has reached here of a serious crime committed by a gang of men while a goods train was halting on the track between Naihatty and Bandel Railway Stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway about thirty miles from Calcutta.

From meagre details available it appears that, while a goods train carrying stones for the Hardinge Bridge (Sara) was halting a number of men started throwing stones presumably with a view to scare the guard and the engine driver and his assistant whereby they might loot the goods vans.

It is further alleged that the gang came up to the vans but finding that they carried only stones and such other articles turned their attention to the guards van and it is alleged broke open the box and looted the contents.

So far no arrest is reported.—A.P.

DISORDERLY SCENES AT BERMONDSEY

Men's Union Secretary Advises Resumption Of Work

LONDON, May 25.

There were disorderly scenes in Bermondsey following a meeting of strikers at which Mr. Ernest Bevin, Secretary, Men's Union advised the resumption of work at Hayswharf on the 28th instant.

The advice has been accepted by an overwhelming majority but subsequently hostile element tried to overturn the car in which Mr. Bevin was leaving.

Mr. Bevin coolly stepped out and vainly sought the address of the crowd.

Police cleared the street.—Reuter.

Gustav Holst Dead

(Special Cable),

LONDON, May 25.

Gustav Holst, composer died after an operation.

WAR ON SECOND CHAMBERS

De Valera Says They Do Not Safeguard Liberty Or Constitution

ONLY A MONUMENT

Dail Votes By An Overwhelming Majority For Abolition Of Irish Senate

DUBLIN, May 25.

The Dail passed the Bill for the abolition of the Senate by 54 votes to 38.

Mr. De Valera's views on Second Chambers generally, were forcibly expressed in the Dail before the passage of the bill abolishing the Senate.

Mr. De Valera declared that the Second Chamber formed an effective safeguard neither for the constitution nor people's liberties. Many in Europe existed only for the preservation ancient rights and privileges.

The House of Lords in Britain which had always been an ally of Conservatives was regarded as a sort of historical monument, only tolerated, as long as it did not become really obnoxious.

The French Senate also opposed workers' holidays, prevented the enfranchisement of women and opposed every modern social development.

Declaring Ireland's right to absolute freedom, Mr. De Valera opined that the majority of the people wanted a Republic. He said that a Republic was not declared, because the repetition of the civil war of 1521 was not wanted, but if "Threats of hostile action against the Irish people" were not withdrawn, they would see how long Ireland would be without becoming a Republic.

Mr. M C Dermot on behalf of the Opposition declared that a million Free State citizens had racial and other ties with Britain.

Mr. De Valera retorted that 3½ millions were dissatisfied with the membership of the British Empire.

The Bill is expected to be rejected by the Senate, but in any event, can become law in about a year.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

OPIUM COMMITTEE REVELATIONS.

GENEVA, May 25.

The Opium Advisory Committee heard sensational revelations of illicit traffic in opium narcotics in Bulgaria by Mr. Fuller, the American representative.

Russell Pasha, Chief of the Police at Cairo, said that Bulgaria was one big source remaining in Europe for the manufacture of narcotics, and, therefore, it was attracting all the world's scoundrels.

Mr. Fuller said that Bulgaria imported in 1933 material sufficient for manufacture of twelve times more the legitimate needs of the whole world, whereas in 1930 her imports were insignificant.

Russell Pasha describes Bulgaria as having the best smuggling organisations in the world. It was explained that an ex-Chief of the Police at Sofia, was the head of one narcotic factory, while the Head Public Health Chemist directed another.—Reuter.

PIT DISASTER

OORGAUM, May 25.

Two coolies were killed and eight injured as the result of a severe rockburst last night at 6,100 feet level in number 4 auxiliary shaft, Balaghat section, Nandydroog mines.—A.P.

REPORT ON OTTAWA PACT

SIMLA, May 25.

The preparation of the report on the working of the Ottawa Agreement has made considerable progress. Fortnight will, however, elapse before data prepared by Dr. Meek and his statistical research section is interpreted to strike the balance of advantages derived by two countries. As planned at present, the report will be issued to the members of the Assembly Committee some time in June to enable them to study it thoroughly.

The meeting of the Committee will take place during the Assembly session in July or August. Every attempt will be made to present the report in a manner enabling the balance to be struck but difficulty arises in distinguishing between what might be ascribed to the Ottawa Agreement and the preference enjoyed by the two countries under it and what might be ascribed to the revival of trade and increase in demand which, whether agreement was there or not, would have caused increased exports.—A.P.

SEC. 144 ON HERR BUTOW

German Journalist And Member Of Gandhiji's Party In Trouble

KENDUPATNA, May 25.

Herr K. Butow, a member of Gandhiji's Party has been served with an order section 144 Cr.P.C. restraining him from delivering speeches in Cuttack District.

The District Magistrate in his order states that Herr K. Butow's speech appeared to him to create a feeling of disloyalty towards Government. The order was passed 'ex parte' as the Magistrate was satisfied that this was a case of emergency. Any cause which Herr K. Butow might desire to show against the order will, however, be heard on June 7th.

Herr Bustow is a German journalist coming from South West Africa. On May 18th he delivered a speech on "New Germany" in Cuttack Town Hall. The The restraint order relates to that speech.

GANDHIJI AT PATPUR

Gandhiji reached Patpur this morning at seven. The Party halted at Sisua last night.

In a speech at Patpur, Gandhiji characterised the locality as a khadi growing place and exhorted his audience to use khadi instead of mill-made cloth. The Charka Sangha presented him with some khadi. A purse of Rs. 101 was presented to him on behalf of the people.—A.P.

POONA PREPARES TO WELCOME MAHATMA

Strong Reception Committee Being Formed

The Secretary of the Harijan Society, Poona City, writes:—

Elaborate preparations are in progress regarding the reception of Mahatma Gandhi who arrives in Poona on the 19th of June in connection with Harijan work in Maharashtra.

A strong Reception Committee is being formed to accord Gandhiji splendid reception on behalf of Poona City. Gandhiji's stay in Poona would extend over one week during which time, he will see Harijan workers in the province and discuss with them plans about the future work.

Advantage will be taken over his stay also by Congress and Khaddar workers as regards their respective lines of future work.

Frank Lascelles Dead

LONDON, May 25.

The death is announced of Frank Lascelles.—Reuter.

(Frank William Lascelles, Lord of the Manor of Sifford Gower, Oxon, was a student of art and literature. Master of several important empire pagents, he was publicly thanked for his eminent services. He was also master of the Pageant at the Coronation Durbar, Calcutta (1912) before the King and Queen).

CONGRESS BOARD TO MEET IN BOMBAY?

Jamnalal Bajaj Opens A. I. C. C. Office At Allahabad

ELECTION CAMPAIGN PLANS

NEW DELHI, May 25.

In view of the fact that Gandhiji's visit to Calcutta is uncertain and that Calcutta as the venue of the next meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board was originally fixed in the hope that Mahatmaji would be there at the time, the venue of the next meeting of the Board may have to be changed to Bombay or Nagpur.

Dr. B. C. Roy, General Secretary of the Board, is making necessary arrangements, and the exact time and venue of the meeting will be announced later on.—United Press.

CONGRESS MUST BE REHABILITATED

Seth Jamnalal Explains Working Committee Resolution

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, May 25.

After opening the head-office of the A. I. C. C. in Mirganj, Allahabad, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Acting President of the A. I. C. C. issued the following statement;

"Enquiries being made regarding the functions and powers of gentlemen appointed by the Working Committee to reorganize Congress Committees in the various provinces, there appears some misunderstanding about these appointments."

NO SUPERCESSION.

"I wish to make clear on behalf of the Working Committee, that the gentlemen thus appointed do not supercede or take place of Provincial Congress Committees or their Working Committees. Their business is only to help the work of reorganization. Naturally, in districts or towns, where old district or town Congress Committees or their Working Committees exist and are able to function or their office-bearers, or even prominent members of Congress Committees who can take up the work of enlistment of Congress members and elections to new committees in usual ways, there cannot be the question of appointment of new district or other organizers. Such organizers, may however, be appointed in places where no prominent members of old Congress Committees are prepared take up the work."

"REORGANISE."

"I hope all Congress Committees will at once begin to function normally and all Congressmen will do their best to reorganize and rehabilitate the national body with the help of the gentlemen appointed by the Working Committee. Babu Purushottamdas Tandon is soon starting on his tour in U. P. towns and proposes to reorganize and starting committees."

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN MADRAS

Dr. B. C. Roy To Inaugurate It In July

MADRAS, May 25.

It is understood that Dr. B. C. Roy will inaugurate the Assembly Election Campaign in Madras on July, 1. Then, after consulting local opinion, candidates will be fixed for Madras Constituencies.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, a member of the Parliamentary Board proposes to tour the Province for collecting information connected with the ensuing elections. He solicits suggestions on all matters relating to this.

Mr. Mudaliar has made an appeal to Congressmen intending to stand as candidates not to announce their candidature, and to voters not to promise any one votes before the Congress candidates are duly nominated.—United Press.

PATTABI ON A. I. C. C. DECISION

More Than Permissive, But Less Than Mandatory

MADRAS, May 25.

"We condemned Council Entry in 1921-22. People came out of the Councils. They yearned to go back, and at Patna in 1925, they were allowed to enter again. They got fed up in 1929, and wanted to come back at Lahore. We took them in. Now they want to go back. We let them enter again." Thus said Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya, the Andhra Congress Leader, interviewed in connection with the Patna resolution regarding council entry.

Continuing he said "The question arises whether the Patna resolutions are mandatory or permissive. The truth is they are more than permissive and less than mandatory. They are not only to permit but also to help, but do not compel.

"Gandhiji allows Mr. M. S. Aney to enter into the Assembly but does not allow Mr. Rajagopalachari or Babu Rajendra Prasad. Is not this a full commentary on the Patna decisions?"

"For the rest," Dr. Pattabi says, "enough work is ahead for reviving the Congress organisations."—United Press.

SATYAMURTI AT POONA

Mr. S. Satyamurti who attended the A. I. C. C. Meeting at Patna, has been advised to take complete rest by doctors, in view of his indifferent health. He is now in Poona and proposes to stay there for some time before coming to Bombay. It is understood that he will tour the Bombay Presidency in connection with the election campaign on behalf of the Congress Parliamentary Board.

MRS. NAIDU LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

BENARES, May 25.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has arrived here after visiting Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur. She is staying with Sri Prakash in his residence. She leaves to-night for Bombay.—United Press.

MRS. NAIDU'S TALKS WITH PT. MALAVIYA

BENARES, May 25.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived in Benares this morning and had a talk with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the evening. She will be leaving for Bombay to-night.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—A cultured, beautiful, sweet-tempered bride for Khattri bachelor, M.A., settled in life. No objection to inter-caste, or inter-provincial marriage if suitable match available. Write with photo, if possible to Box No. 2446, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—For a Girls' High School an experienced Gujarati Graduate Teacher having ideals of national education and service. B.T. or S. T. C. preferred. Apply immediately with full particulars: Box No. 100 C/o The "Bombay Chronicle". (8440)

Wanted an experienced Gujarati Graduate for Head Master's Post in Jafarabad High School. B.T. or S.T.C. preferred and a graduate teacher strong in English. Apply, Secretary, C/o. Post Box 5012, Bombay 9, (2425).

Wanted Immediately A Competent Accountant apply:—Hon. Secretary, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (8443)

Wanted Graduates for a High School in Girgaum. Apply with anna stamp Box No. 2442, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an Invoice and Packing Clerk for Post Parcel Business age under 25. Starting salary Rs. 30/- per month. Apply Box No. 2441 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted B.Sc. (Physics-Chemistry), B.A. (Sanskrit Gujarati) Arabic and Persian teachers. Apply with full particulars stating salary expected. Trustee, Piperdiwala High School, Rander. (2432)

Wanted by the Tropical Insurance Co. Ltd., Secretary for Bombay Branch. Salary Rs. 200|300 according to abilities plus travelling and all office expenses. Applicants capable of securing sound organisation and guaranteed business and willing to deposit cash security Rs. 2,000|3,000 need only apply to Head Office, P.O. Box 130, Delhi. (8416).

Applications with testimonials stating age, experience and minimum salary expected, are invited for the posts of (1) Professor (or Lecturer) of English, (2) Professor (or Lecturer) of History and Economics, (3) Professor (or Lecturer) of Persian and Urdu, and (4) Demonstrator in Physics for the M.T.B. College, Surat; they should reach the Principal on or before 5th June. At least a high Second Class at the M.A. is necessary for the first three posts. Appointments will be till 31st March, 1935, at least in the first instance. (8340).

Wanted an experienced Gujarati Graduate for Head Master's Post in Jafarabad High School. B.T. or S.T.C. preferred and a graduate teacher strong in English. Apply, Secretary, C|o Post Box 5012, Bombay 9, (2425).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

A smart young Madras Graduate 31 King's Commissioned Officer served Madras Government seven years Police Deputy Superintendent, good detective administrator Good references. Seeks employment Police, Military or any Department. Government or Native States. Please apply Box No. 2443 "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To let cheaply at "B" Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Godowns, Workshops and land. Apply there Hariram Bhimji. Phone No. 40583. (2105).

Large bungalow, on Kurla Road, Andheri, with out-houses, motor garage, large compound with garden, and big and small godowns at Clark Road, near Simplex Mills. Apply Box No 2440

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Space available for flash light advertisements, also shops and rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank, opposite Fire Brigade. Apply to Purshottam Govindjee 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (2444).

Airy well lighted single, double rooms, attached baths, independent water, electricity, children playgrounds in healthiest new buildings of Cassum Mitha. Rent Rs. 8-12-20 and 30. Near B. B. Rly Station, Lower Parel, Ferguson Road. Apply on premises or Phone 20656 after 2 p.m. (2381)

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

For Vegetarian Hindus Large Upper Flat at Setalvad Road. Five bed rooms, Hall, Dining, Kitchen, attached baths. Hot water, night light, gas fittings, garage etc. Apply Pandit. Phone: 42860. (2450)

21. OFFICES WANTED.

Wanted airy and well-lighted office room in Fort at moderately cheap rent. Reply Box No. 116, "Bombay Chronicle".

27. HOTELS.

Dinners And Refreshments Supplied and served. Charges moderate. Wholesome food. Ramkrishna Hindu Hotel, 27, Medows Street, Fort. (2332).

44. MEDICAL.

Wanted—Medical agencies for Punjab. Most influential firm, see personally, C|o M. A. Parekh, Princess Street. (2436).

Skinboone Lotion cures promptly Hongkong Foot, Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Dhoble's itch, Barber's itch, Blisters on fingers, toes, etc. Won't stain clothes. At Kemp and Co., Akberally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry and Co., Monji Vishram Thomson and Taylor, etc. (7796).

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted fully qualified Nurses preferably with B. P. N. A. qualifications. Starting salary Rs. 60 P.M. with free board, lodging and uniform. Must be prepared to join on 1st July 1934. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and caste: Major Sohrab S. Antia, Chief Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Gwalior Government. (8438).

Qualified doctor's services required for private charitable dispensary, three hours in morning at Bhuleshwar. Apply Box No. 113, "Bombay Chronicle".

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Homoeopath Dr. G. B. Patel M.B., (Homoeo. Cal.), Consulting Physician for Chronic diseases. Cancers, Tonsils, Tuberculosis &c. Treated medically. Consultation dates:—1st, 2nd, 15th and 16th. 375, Hornby Road (11 to 4) p.m. 364, Kalbadevi Road (9-11) a.m. (4 to 7) p.m. Phone:—60133. (2449)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Sixth Standard And First Year detained students promoted to Matric and Intermediate. "H.B." Post Box 3156, Bombay.

Cambridge, Oxford, London Matriculation Classes (Boys and Girls). Entrance to any University in India or England guaranteed. General Education Academy, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi, London B.Com. in India for Rs. 4,000 (2452)

Wanted Students.—No matter where you live, you can become Accountant for Government, Railway, Mercantile services. Splendid Prospects. Best Postal Tuition. Prospectus free from Registrar, India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta (2261).

Guarantee Cambridge a grand success. Continuous stream of enquiries coming forth. Your financial and educational interests safe. Only few admissions. Apply: Senior Cambridge Institute, 371, Girgaum Back Road. (2448).

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WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Immediately Wanted, — Agents everywhere in India and Bombay Presidency for securing wonderful Insurance business from Rs. 100 to 400 p.m. Apply: Mutual Relief Co., Ltd., Amritsar (Punjab). (2447).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322. Bombay.

Wanted Agents. Canvassers and Organizers on pay or handsome remuneration. A rare opportunity for really good field workers. Apply sharp:—The Prakash Provident Funds Society, Ltd., Karachi. (8434)

Wanted Agents and Canvassers in all parts of India by an established Insurance Company. Low rates and liberal terms. Apply stating experience to Box No. 109. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted experienced and influential agents, possessing organising capacity throughout India on commission basis. For particulars apply to P. O. Box 322, G.P.O.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Do you desire to know your future? Do you want to know the future tendency of the various markets? Do you wish to have your horoscope scientifically prepared? If so please communicate with Jotish Manishanker, C|o Box No. 111, "Bombay Chronicle".

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

A consignment of German adding machines to be disposed of on account of indentor. Apply Box No. 114, "Bombay Chronicle".

For Sale one No. 110 Anglo-American High Rolls for seed crushing with five rolls of 16" x 48". Mehilal Ice Factory and Oil Mills, Chandausi. (2412).

103. LIVE STOCK

Bantams are Birds of Beauty in Poultry World. Prices of adult fowls in this Breed rule very high during the proper Breeding Season which generally commences in November. We have for sale beautiful Golden and Silver Sebrights, Old English Duckwing Bantams, Japanese, White, Black, Black Tailed White and other varieties are offered at comparatively very low prices. Send for our Clearance Circular No. 357, The Asiano Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

111. SHOPKEEPERS.

Wanted — Wholesale Purchasers of camp cots and foot-rules we manufacture Standard Furniture Co., Ltd., Kallai, (Malabar) (8080)

118. TAILORING

Tailoring—Get your clothes made by an experienced cutter on the latest style. Our rates defy competition. Jimmy & Co., Empire Mahal, Dadar Tram Terminus.

121. DAILY WANTS.

Butter, best quality at competitive price for household use, Champion Brand, can be had from Champion Butter Company, Grant Road, Trial solicited.

149. PHOTOGRAPHY.

Commercial photographs of machines, buildings, plants, etc., for advertisement or other purposes done at cheap rates. Counsic Bros.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Two plots on Koregaon Park, Poona, measuring 6000 yds. each. Any offer invited. Apply Box No. 2439, "Bombay Chronicle".

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Wanted tenders—A bronze bust 2 feet in height of the late Datar Galliara Sheth, is to be prepared, expert sculptors, should immediately write the tenders and the necessary time for the same with qualifications to the President, Kathor, B. Class Sudharai. (2431)

Consult Poonegar And Co. before it is late in respect of Notices received by you for filling up Return Forms, Jiji House, 2nd Floor, adjoining Income-Tax Offices where all your difficulties will be solved without least trouble or delay (2451)

As is well-known a big industrial concern—a Limited Company—is being floated with an authorised capital of 50 lacs. Its head office will be at Agra and it will have a chain of Swadeshi Stores in almost all the important towns of the country. It will be on the lines of the famous Woolworth Stores of England and will sell Swadeshi Goods of all kinds and description. The Company is going to be registered under the name "Bharat Stores Limited." If any body has any objection to the use and registration of this name, he may please write to the undersigned within a week after which it will be considered that no body has any objection. B. D. Chaturvedi, Banker & Contractor, Chhili-Int, Agra. (2445).

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3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June, 1934, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1933.
2. To re-elect Mr. M. N. Pochkhanawalla, who retires under Article 107 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st day of June, 1934, to the 12th day of June, 1934, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay 17th May, 1934. 8423

SALE NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of valuable building plots at Tardeo on the site of the old Adamji Peerbhoy Mills. Offers should be submitted in sealed covers headed "Offers for Tardeo land" and should reach the undersigned not later than Friday, 22nd June, 1934.

For inspection of the plan and other particulars apply to the undersigned at their Office in Nos. 2-4, Oak Lane, Fort.

Dated, this 23rd day of May 1934.

MEHTA LALJI & CO.,
Vendors' Attorneys.
8439

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Appointment of Professor in the University Department of Sociology.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Syndicate for the Post of Professor of Sociology on the scale of pay of Rs. 800-50-1,000, per mensem, in the University Department of Sociology.

Applicants should submit, through their present employers, if any, six copies of their applications, testimonials, etc., stating therein their (a) age, (b) nationality, (c) academic career, (d) previous teaching experience, (e) publications, if any, (f) research work, if any, done or directed by them. Applications wanting in any of the above particulars will not be considered.

The selected candidate may, in the first instance, be appointed on probation for a period not exceeding five years and will, thereafter, if found satisfactory, be confirmed in the appointment. During the probationary period, as during the rest of his service, he will be admitted to the benefits of the University Provident Fund, and the Leave Rules for University Teachers.

Canvassing support, directly or indirectly, will disqualify the applicant concerned.

Applications should be submitted on forms, which will be supplied by the University Registrar on request, and should reach him not later than the 10th June, 1934.

By Order,—
S.R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 14th May, 1934. 8389.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KRISHNABAI ABAJI PALKAR has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claims against or upon the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, possession, purchase, exchange, gift, trust, mortgage, charge, lease, maintenance, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground together with the chawls standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bandivli near Andheri Sub-District Bandra in the Thana District more fully described as under:—

Survey No.	Falni No.	Pot No.	Gunthas	Sq. Yards.	Boundaries.
41	3	nil	4	484	East B. B. & C. I. Rly., West Falni No. 4 of Survey No. 41.
8	nil	1	7	847	Property of Jose Francis Gomes North Falni No. 2 of Survey No. 41 & Pot No. 2 of Survey No. 8 property of Jose Mary Gomes, South Road to Majas.
17	nil	1	8 3|4	1059	East B. B. & C. I. Rly. West Falni No. 3 property of Jose Mary Gomes, North Road to Majas, South Falni No. 2 property of Jose Mary Gomes.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1934.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8446

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1171 of 1931.

THE PROVIDENT INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED., ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT and Others ... Defendants.

Pursuant to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 25th August, 1932 and Judge's Order, dated 2nd February, 1934, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, 18th June, 1934, at 4-15 P.M. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 5.

Description of the property at Mahableshwar.

Property known as Mount Malcolm together with outhouses, situate on the Mahableshwar Hills, admeasuring 4| acres and three Gunthas.

LOT NO. 6.

Description of the property At Matheran.

Property as "Gulestan," situated at Matheran together with outhouses admeasuring four acres and twenty Gunthas.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of April 1934.

R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.
8353

Public Notices

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED, LAHORE.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to our Savings Fund Depositors that the rate of interest on our Savings Fund Deposits has been reduced to 2-1/2 per cent. P.A. with effect from 1st August 1934.

M. R. KOHLI, M.A.,
Secretary.
8436.

POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a permanent Auditor on the scale of Rs. 150—5—200 for the complete auditing of the accounts of the Poona City Municipality all the year round. None but those that have the qualifications required for a Government Auditor in Local Fund Audit Branch need apply. He should have passed the examination of the Subordinate Accounts Service as described in the Audit Code and should possess experience of five years as regards auditing the accounts of Municipalities Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 5th June, 1934. All rules regarding leave, Provident Fund, etc., applicable to servants of this Municipality shall also apply to the Auditor.

Applicants should state their age, caste, qualifications, experience and permanent residence in their applications.

S. R. BHAGWAT,
Chief Officer, P.C.M.

23rd May, 1934. 8441

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my clients KANTILAL KESHAVLAL, JAYANTILAL KESHAVLAL, and BALKRISHNA KESHAVLAL of Ahmedabad who were coparceners in the joint Hindu family along with their elder brother Maneklal Keshavlal, carrying on business in the name and style of Jivabhai Kishordas, Jayantilal Maneklal, and Keshavlal Jivabhai, at Ahmedabad, have separated from the aforesaid firms as well as from the joint Hindu family on 16th March, 1934, and the said Maneklal Keshavlal has taken over the assets and liability of the aforesaid firms and the liability of the joint Hindu family. My clients therefore shall not be responsible for the debts of the said firms or the said joint Hindu family, on and from the said date.

V. C. DAVE,
Advocate,
For Kantilal Keshavlal & others.
Shri Krishna Nivas,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.
8444

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of PANEMANGALOR RAMA RAO alias MANGALOR RAMA RAO, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, lately in the employ of Lloyds Bank, Ltd., who resided at the time of his death at Singhane Building, Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

Sunderrao N. Panemangalor alias Panemangalor Sunder Rao of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant brother of the abovenamed deceased residing at Pannalal Terraces Grant Road outside the Fort of Bombay appointed to apply for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of the deceased abovenamed by Order dated 20th April, 1934 .....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-Second day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) J. H. MAJUMDAR.

The 22nd day of May, 1934.

Messrs. DHARAMSI DINKARRAU & NANDLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
8445

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AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSE'S IRON FRAME COTTAGE PIANO, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ETC., AT NO. 17, CUFFE PARADE, COLABA.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, modern style furniture such as automatic dining table, chairs, sideboards, dinner waggon to match, show case, tapestry-lined drawingroom suites, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, centre table, cabinets, one sweet toned cottage piano, by S. Rose & Co., glass top tables carpets, fancy teapoys, writing tables, latest design bedroom furniture, almyrahs, chest of drawers, triple mirror, ladies' dressing tables, 1 Baby Rover sunshine Top Saloon motor car 1930 model No. X 6524, etc.

The property of R. H. Tucker, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & Co..

SALE WILL BE HELD IN BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS DASTOOR WADI AT ANIK.

By order of the Executors of Phiroze Minocher Dastoor, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, 30-5-34, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the immovable property known as Dastoor Wadi, situate at Anik.

For further particulars apply.

BONAFIDE SALE OF DRAWING ROOM & DINING ROOM FURNITURE, typewriters, E. P. ware, crockery, carpets, etc., etc., being the property of Mr. F. S. Cox and Mr. W. E. Price, at our rooms at 122, Apollo Street, on MONDAY, 28/5/34, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

CRAWFORD & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (Sunday) 27th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) of complete Bungalow Furniture, Cottage Piano (S. Rose & Co.) Singer Machine. Cabinet Gramophone, with E. light, Chinese Drawing Room Cabinet, Viniar Sofa Cabinet and to match Almyrah, Chest of drawers, Dressing table, Writing Bureau and table, Bed with box matress, Teapoys, Musical Box. English Ice Refrigerator. Bronze Fountain, Marble Figure, Tilting Chesterfield and drawing room suits, English Writing table, Radio Sets, Jacobean sliding dining table and chairs to match. Side board, Show cases. Wardrobes. Glassware, etc. (1) Seven Seater Fiat Motor Car, etc., At Datoobhoy Mansions, Opp. Science Institute, Mayo Road, Near Cooperage Band Stand and Cawasji Jehangir Hall.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, Next to Vianelli's Restaurant of Household furniture, Godrej and Chubb Safes, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, Chandeliers, A. C. Fans, Marble Pillars, Steel Cabinet, Wardrobes. Gramophone, Sofa Cabinet. Glassware, etc.

VORA & CO.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Feeling Great

If you wake up in the morning feeling sour and depressed, entirely lacking in vim and vigour, don't swallow a lot of salts, mineral water, oil or harsh purgatives and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine.

They can't do it. They only move the bowels and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The real reason for your run down feeling is your liver. It should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily.

If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Your stomach is filled with gas. You have a thick, bad taste and your breath is foul, skin often breaks out in blemishes. Your head aches and you feel down and out. Your whole system is poisoned.

It takes those good, old CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "tip top". They contain wonderful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts especially effective when it comes to making the bile flow freely.

But don't ask for liver pills. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Always look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the Red Package Label.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day and To-morrow at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

Wellington

TREMENDOUS RUSH and SPLENDID OVATION

were the everyday feature during last week.

The Management, therefore, have to continue

'MOULIN ROUGE'
'MOULIN ROUGE'
'MOULIN ROUGE'

the mighty, melodious United Artist's Super-production for the

SECOND WEEK

FROM TO-DAY

MUSIC--DANCES--SONGS

gorgeous Parisian Music Hall Revue—the lovely adorable

CONSTANCE BENNETT

CONSTANCE BENNETT

in the dual role of a brunnette by day and a blonde by night!

Wife in the Sunlight
Sweetheart in the Moonlight

'MOULIN ROUGE'
'MOULIN ROUGE'

HEAR CONNIE SING—
"Coffee in the morning—Kisses in the night" and other entertaining song hits.

FRANCHOT TONE

as the perfect lover is simply superb

To-day and To-morrow: 3-30; 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Wellington

Plans open—Book early—
Phone: 22666.

WHITE LEPROSY

GAURANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

How Is Human Intelligence Measured?

With Favourable Opportunities Brain Power Of Individual Will Remain Constant Throughout Life

That individual possesses different talents has never been doubted. It is not yet generally recognized, however, that the degree of intelligence one possesses can be measured. Normal adults can only be given approximate ratings as average and superior, but children's intelligence can be computed with some precision according to age standards. Moreover, if given favourable opportunities, it is reasonable to expect that the intelligence level of an individual will remain fairly constant throughout life, writes Dr. W. P. Perceival, Director of Education in Quebec in the Irish Press.

Tests upon which a considerable degre of reliance can be placed have existed only for about thirty years. Consequently, the older generation is not as well acquainted with them as the younger. Many children today are quite familiar with them. A fascination attaches to the tests, and the attraction persists with many people.

Misjudged.

In the past it has been common for people to say that a certain person is bright or dull. To-day we can answer the question "How bright?" or "How dull?" The intelligence possessed by many people has been misjudged in former days. Oliver Goldsmith's teacher thought him one of the dullest children in the class. At twelve years of age Sir Isaac Newton was placed at the foot of his class. Patrick Henry was "too idle to gain any solid advantage from the opportunities that were thrown in his way." Napoleon Bonaparte came forty-second in his class when he graduated. Such a failure to recognize ability would be inexcusable now.

The lowest on the scale of intelligence is the idiot. Then follow th imbecile and the moron. Normal and superior intelligence are at the upper end. The highest is the genius.

A person cannot advance beyond his intelligence level. At maturity the idiot will have no greater mentality than that of the typical three-year-old. The imbecile, at his best, may approximate the child of eight. The moron's development will not surpass that which is normal at twelfth year. An idot will never be able to read with the facility of a first-grader. Fifth-grade arithmetic will be beyond the reach of the imbecile. The moron will be unable to solve problems leading to simultaneous equations or appreciate the delicacy of Shelley's verse.

Fullest Development.

At about sixteen or eighteen years the mental growth of the normal individual has reached its fullest development. After that he may learn more quickly because of a richer background of experience and a more serious-minded attitude. But all the mental qualities required for organizing, analyzing and planning have usually developed by then. Superior adolescents continue their growth for a few years more.

Though all the claims made on their behalf cannot be substantiated, intelligence tests possess a certain degree of validity. If two or three of the most reliable of them are given to a person by skilled operators, some helpful conclusions can be reached. A warning must be sounded, however, against relying on a single test or on mental measurements performed by the dilettante.

One can meet with few experiences more interesting than watching an efficient psychologist giving an intelligence test to a child, especially to one that is young and bright. Millions of young people and adults have been tested both individually and in groups. Group tests have distinct advantages, but more reliance can be placed upon tests that are given individually. The results show that about 60 per cent. of people are normal, 13 per cent. are superior and 7 per cent. very superior. Of those below normal, all but a small group have sufficient intelligence to make a living in the present state of society.

One of the best known and most reliable of the individual tests is used to examine children from three to ten years of age; then follow tests for the 12 and 14 years olds, the average adult and the superior adult.

Tests For Child.

Tests for the child of three years consist of pointing to the nose, eyes, mouth and hair; recognizing a key, cent, knife, watch, pencil, naming objects in pictures, knowing his sex and family name, and repeating short sentences. Four-year-olds are asked to compare lines, discriminate forms, count four cents, copy a square, reply to questions such as "What must you do when you are sleepy?" and repeat four digits. The child of six years must be able to distinguish right and left, find omissions in pictures, count 13 cents, reply to questions such as, "What is the thing to do if it is raining when you start to school?" name four specified coins, and repeat sentences containing 16 or 18 syllables. Children of ten years must be able to define 30 given words, detect absurdities in sentences, draw from memory specified designs, state the content of selections read to them, answer such questions as "What ought you to do when some one asks your opinion of a person you don't know very well?" and name 60 words in three minutes.

The test for a superior adult contains such exercises as recalling the thoughts in selections that are read, repeating seven digits in the reverse order to that given, and solving ingenuity tests such as: "A mother sent her boy to the river and told him to bring back exactly seven pints of water. She gave him a three-pint vessel and a five-pint vessel. Show me how the boy can measure out exacity seven pints of water, using nothing but these two vessels and not guessing at the amount." Incidentally, if the reader can solve this problem in five minutes he may obtain some mental comfort.

When a test is being administered, the operators starts at an age below the natural age of the subject and proceeds through the successive ages as long as answers are forthcoming. Credit is given for every correct response. The intelligence is calculated from the total of the accurate replies. In some tests the performance of certain operations is demanded instead of the stating or writing of answers. The quality of the work, the errors made and the time taken are all considered in the scoring. Maze and puzzle tests have been specially devised to meet the needs of illiterates who do not come within the range of the testing previously described.

Greater Benefit.

As they become more scientific, greater benefit will be derived from intelligence tests. By means of the tests, it is possible even now to state in advance that certain pupils will not be able to perform the full work of a certain new grade and that others are capable of doing much more than that assigned to the average child. The Clydesdale should not be yoked to the race-horse.

America Plans Reach-Me-Down Houses

Dilapidated Buildings Will Be Replaced By Trim Little Homes

The mass production of cheap houses is one of the most interesting experiments sponsored by Mr. Rooevelt's Administration. The Government proposes to give financial backing to firms who are willing to build homes for the people in the same swift, wholesale, standardised way that Mr. Ford turns out cars. They will extend credits, and share the ultimate risk, writes the "Sunday Express."

Dilapidated frame structures and slum shanties will be replaced by trim little homes as like one another as match-boxes. A poet and an artist might shudder at this prospect. Described in the barest terms, it has something of the nightmare horror of one of those geometrical Utopias that minor imitators of Wells and Bellamy used to invent. To the alarmed imagination, those mass production houses may seem to lengthen in dreary vistas of prison cells.

The Reality

The reality will probably not be as dreadful as that. In the first place, there is an immense need throughout the United States for the rehabilitation of house property. The traveller through this country carries away with him an impression of myriads of frame houses, brown, blue, green and white, stretching into infinity. Since the depression, there has been a lag both in new building and repairs.

Lacking the solidity of the brick villas of England, the frame houses of America have quickly shown the effects of neglect and poverty. Many of them are peeling, mottled, weather-battered. For the observer it is a question of whether one prefers picturesque shabbiness or standardised neatness. To the tenant the problem is not so much one of aesthetics as of comfort and well-being.

Mass Production.

Then, again, attempts will be made to prevent the mass production houses from looking alike. there will be a standardisation of basic parts, such as floors, windows, plumbing, but relief will be provided by variety in colouring and architectural styles. It is estimated that the cost of a five-room ready-made house will be from three thousand to five thousand dollars (from six hundred to one thousand pounds). By American standards, this is remarkably cheap.

It is suggested that house-holders will be able to "trade in" their old homes as part payment for new ones just as they exchange automobiles. One big manufacturers' associatiation is preparing large-scale fabrication of wood houses of a one-storey type. The various sections can be made and fitted together in fourteen days. One virtue urged on their behalf is that they can be quickly taken apart, like dolls' houses, and erected elsewhere.

The objections that would be raised against these "reach-me-down" houses in England are not forthcoming on this side of the Atlantic. One can readily imagine Dean Inge denouncing this new "bungaloid eruption," but it must be remembered that while America has a number of pretty villages and much lovely scenery, it long ago philosophically accepted the weirdest architectural improvisations and extravaganzas as part of the price exacted for the rapid development of new towns and cities. Many smaller communities have a peculiarly hasty, sketchy and ramsackle air, as though they had not yet decided to become permanent settlements.

This is in odd contrast to the almost Egyptian solidity of some of the big cities. The rebuilding of the small towns is one one of the problems of America's future, but it pre-supposes a more settled way of life.

Will Give Stimulus.

This experiment in mass production is likely to commend itself to the country because of the stimulus it will give to a number of trades. There has long been a feeling that the quickest way to overcome the depression would be the exploitation of some new form of large scale manufacture. In some quarters there is a hope that this housing scheme may be the long-awaited harbinger of better times.

There will be a steady campaign of propaganda to make the public eager to modernise its homes. The appeal to patriotism and progress and plumbing will be all combined. If the idea is successfully grafted, it is certain to develop in complexity. From simple, cheap, ready-made houses we shall pass to elaborate essays in dometic modernity.

Public taste in the United States constantly fluctuates between the standardised and the individual. A man will veer sharply from a passion of conformity to a passion of dissent. One day he must have the counterpart of his neighbours goods, the next everything must be different.

The "House of To-morrow," recently exhibited by the Westinghouse Company, gives a hint of future developments, which will come when people have more cash in their pockets. This home is a marvel of electrical devices for saving labour. There are nineteen motors to serve the housewife, and it is claimed that it would take 864 human servants to do the equivalent amount of work.

Robot Houses.

The laundry is run without human hands. Doors open and close automatically. The lighting is without shaoows, and changes its colours periodically. When a burglar alarm is touched, every room is ighted up, and the front of the house is swept by light. There is a radio device on the dashboard of the householder's car which controls the garage doors, throwing them open when the car approaches.

It is possible to talk from any room in the house to any other room—surely a dangerous opening to give a professional borer! There are infra-red and ultra-violet lamps. The house manufactures its own weather. Elaborate conditioning devices, based on air ducts in the cellar, provide an even temperature, summer and winter.

Wireless Sets.

There are no fewer than seven wireless sets, including an all-wave receiver, which will supply the listener with music from some point of the globe or other at any given time. The price of installing these Robot servants is twelve thousand dollars.

The engineers claim that that these electrical equipments will be common n the American home in five or ten years' time. If a real measure of prosperity returns, that is quite possible.

VULCAN

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

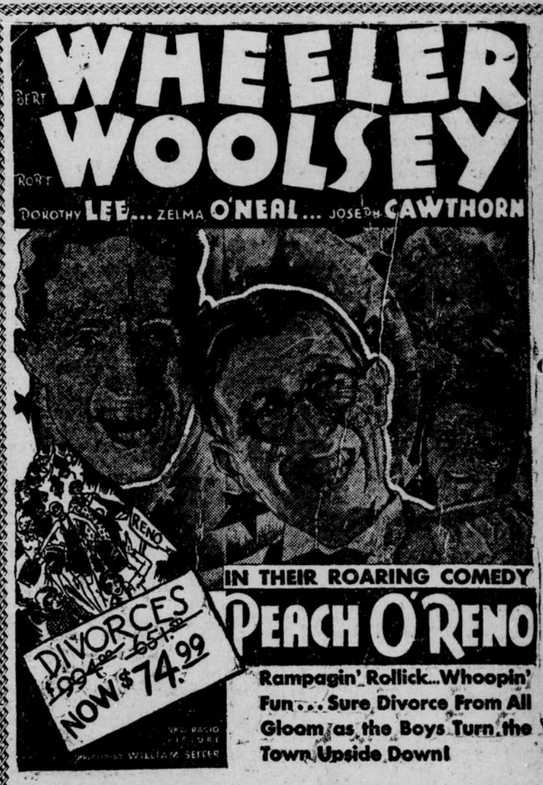
Established 1919.

FIRE MARINE MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Managing Agents
J. C. SETALVAD & Co.,
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHEELER WOOLSEY

ROBT. DOROTHY LEE... ZELMA O'NEAL... JOSEPH CAWTHORN



IN THEIR ROARING COMEDY

PEACH O'RENO

Rampagin' Rollick...Whoopin' Fun... Sure Divorce From All Gloom as the Boys Turn the Town Upside Down!

AT **ROXY**

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

'S' Beer is specially Brewed for the Tropics from selected Malt & Hops

"S" BEER

FIERCE FIGHTING RENEWED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

TOLEDO (U. S. A.), May 25.

Fierce fighting was renewed when a crowd of 5,000 again attempted to rush the Antolite Factory. Trouble arose when the crowd approached the National Guard outposts shouting "What are you doing here. Why don't you go get Dillinger. The officers ordered the rioters to disperse as they advanced towards the machine-guns.

Gasbombs scattered the vanguard of the rioters, but the crowd behind surged forward whereupon the guard fired over the heads of the crowd. When bottles and bricks began to fly the guard fired a short volley into the crowd. Three person were wounded. The crowd then retreated but "Guerilla Warfare" continues within a six block area which is guarded by soldiers.

IN THE STUDIOS---ON THE SCREEN

Do Actors Count?

Good Story And Competent Directors

If one drew diagrams recording the successes and failures of various film players one would find many specimens that looked like the temperature charts of a fevered invalid. One would find tragic charts—those in which the line on the squared paper rises rapidly to the top and then begins to fall gradually, until finally it reaches the foot of the page and obscurity.

In another type of chart the line ascends gradually until it is over half-way up the page, and from this point continues in a straight path—the chart of a thoroughly consistent performer who never gives a startlingly brilliant performance, but who, on the other hand, never falls a degree from the reputation he has built up.

THE SOUNDEST ACTOR.

An excellent example of this type of career chart is Richard Arlen. He has been in films for twelve years, and has never given a bad performance in that time. He might be described as the soundest actor in pictures.

Yet if you talk to Richard Arlen about his career he will not admit to being a good actor.

"I've just managed to strike lucky in the parts I've had," he says. "I don't reckon to know much about acting. I get parts that suit me, and I just go on the set and do what I'm told."

That is his version, but one has only to consider the variety of his parts to realise that he is too modest. He has played cowboys, airmen (Wings with Clara Bow was his first big chance), footballers, college boys, farmers, underworld characters, society men and even the Cheshire Cat in "Alice in Wonderland." Look back over his list of films and you will not find a weak performance for all his variety of parts.

"You see, I can't get all worked up about my own acting because I don't consider the actor of much importance in film making," he told me. "Some stars are so beautiful, or have such strong personalities, that they could cause a sensation if they were put on the screen with no story and no trimmings. They are, however, so few in number that I think in practice the story is much more important than the artists.

ACTING LOOKS AFTER ITSELF

"If a star gets a good story and is handled by a competent director, the acting looks after itself.

"The dirtctor is the man who controls the acting. Many scenes last only a minute or so, and the director knows just what emotions or actions are to be portrayed during that minute. He tells the actors what he wants, and they rehearse it. If it isn't right they rehearse again, and so on continuing that one small section of the whole film until it is perfect. It doesn't require very high acting ability to play a tiny bit like this, when you can rehearse as much as you like and only the perfected actions will appear on the screen.

"There is another person lurking behind the scenes to come to the rescue of the film actor. That is the editor, or 'cutter' as they generally call him in studios. He puts the scenes in the right order, cuts off the tag ends, introduces close-ups in the right places, and generally gets the film into the shape in which you see it on the screen.

"It may be difficult for an ordinary film-goer to realise how the cutter can make a person appear to act well when he has only the scenes already shot to work on, but I think he must have saved my job many times!

"I'll tell you one of his little tricks. Long-shots, medium-shots and close-ups are taken of most scenes. If the cutter finds a medium-shot in which the faces of the artists can be clearly seen and the acting seems to go pieces in the middle, well, he just cuts the medium-shot before the weak point and finishes the scene off in a long-shot where the faces are smaller and the acting does not show so much.

"Suppose there is a scene of, say, myself talking to the heroine, and I act badly at one point. When I go of the rails the cutter sticks in a big close-up of the girl listening—and the public says how well I act!

TENDENCY TO OVER-ACT.

"There is one technical point I always bear in mind: I restrain any tendency to over-act. I think if I play a scene a bit more strongly than it appears on paper, and put into it less acting than I'd like, then it comes out about right. Sometimes acting means doing hardly anything at all. After all, if your face is to appear on a screen enlarged until it is about six feet high, you don't have to change your expression much for everyone to be able to see it; and if you overact at all it will look terrible.

"I think the only film in which I can be accused in the smallest degree of over-acting was one of my latest, Capin Jericho'. But in that picture the part called for over-playing, and I was directed that way. The young man in the film was a queer character, more than a bit crazy though still quite likeable. In order to make the character convincing it had to be exaggerated in many respects

"In 'Golden Harvest' I had a very different type of part. I was a farmer, and as such, had rather to underplay than overplay the scenes. In the big scenes I was more dramatic, but the characterisation would have been spoiled if I had exaggerated it.

"Moreover, we had to tone down many of the scenes in the film. It was a story of farming conditions in America, and dealt with a problem that is only too real. The way it was written originally would have made it seem too grim to be entertaining."

EXAMPLE OF LUCK.

Richard Arlen points to his entry into films as an example of the luck which, he says, has made his career. He was a delivery boy for one of the studios in Hollywood, having taken the job because he had to eat and extra work was too uncertain. One day he was knocked over by a car and was taken to the Paramount studio hospital with a broken leg.

A director who was visiting someone in the hospital saw Richard Arlen, liked his type, and promised him a small part when he was better. That was somewhere about 1922, and he has been with Paramount ever since. He still says that he expects one day the studio will discover that he is not an actor, and then he will lose his job.

He need have no fears. The only person who does not recognise Richard Arlen's ability to give a sincere, thorough and real acting performance in any part from a roughneck to a college boy, is Richard Arlen himself May he continue to rescue pictures from mediocrity for another twelve years?—"Film Weekly."

Parsi Scouts and Farookhi Volunteers appear for the first time on the screen in the film "Bag-E-Misar" at the Super- Cinema

GIRL WITHOUT A ROOM (PATHE)—"AKASHWANI" (MAJESTIC) "QUEEN CHRISTIANA" (REGAL)

"Akashvani" Kolahapur Cinetone now released at the Majestic.

Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina".

"MOULIN ROUGE"

Repeated At The Wellington

The United Artistes super-production "Moulin Rouge" had such a successful run last week at the Wellington that the management has to continue the superb Musical-Dancing-Singing picture for another week from to-day. The fascinating golden-haired star Constance Bennett plays a dual role—that of a wife with stage aspirations, and the part of a notorious French dansense. In the spectacular musical scenes with which the production abounds, she is Raquel, the blonde Parisian musical comedy queen who comes to captivate New York with her singing and dancing. Adapted from a Paris stage success, "Moulin Rouge" is no less concerned than other musicals with the motirating forces of love. It presents the battle of a young wife to win back the play-wright husband whom she has driven into the arms of a French actress. From whirlwind start to amusing finish, "Moulin Rouge" deals with the highly dramatic and entertaining episodes which develop from Constance Bennett's adoption of a disguise and a French accent, involving the disbelieving husband in situations that bring him perilously near the danger line leading to the divorce court.

"QUEEN CHRISTIANA"

At The Regal

Greta Garbo and John Gilbert are reunited as screen lovers after a picture separation of five years in the historical romance, "Queen Christina," which opens to-day at the Regal Theatre.

The picture contains a story that Garbo has had in mind for several years and for which she explored deeply into the archives for Sweden's museums upon her last visit to her homeland.

"Queen Christina" is the story of Sweden's glamorous regent of the seventeenth century who sacrificed her country and her throne for love and religious motives. As portrayed by Garbo, she is a seventeenth century woman who might have lived in the twentieth century. On the throne she was a spectacular figure, who disdained the fashions and customs of feminism for mannish garb until love overtook her. The picture relates how Christina, besieged on all sides by wars, obtains peace for her country against the wishes of Sweden's triumphant armies. It is during an incognito flight from the worries of state craft that she meets Gilbert, the handsome Spanish envoy, and falls madly in love with him. Their love affair irks the entire nation. They demand that Christina marry Prince Charles who is of her religious belief, and the queen eventually is compelled to expel her loyer from the country. The woman, however, wins out over the queen, and Christina abdicates her throne to follow Antonio only to find that he has been slain in a duel. The final shots of the picture in which Christina is shown sailing away from her

(Continued on page 14).

AKASHWANI

At The Majestic Cinema

Akashwani, Kolhapur Cinetone's 1st stupendous Marathi musical production is now being released at the Majestic Cinema, Bombay. Dealing with the popular theme of the life of Lord Krishna, the producers have revived for the cine-goers, a fresh talkie version of the ancient history of the war-like race of the Yadavas. The story is straight and simple. King Kansa is aggresively surprised at his sucgesston to his father's 'Gadi.' His plan to marry his sister Deoki to Dikpal having failed, he vows vengeance Kansa orders her to be married to a beggar in the street. Deoki's faith in the 'Lord 'fortifies her choice in Wasudeo, her soul's desire, who happens to be in beggar's garb. Kansa scents unhappy future and rushes to kill both Deoki and Wasudeo.

With such a simple mythological story the producers have come out before the Bombay Cine-goers with a powerful cast comprising of Leela, Vinayak, Phatak, and Pendharkar. Mr. V. B. Joshi of all India fame handles his camera with great skill and accuracy. The whole direction is conducted by Bhai. G. Pendharkar of repute.

"WONDER BAR"

Goes To "Capitol"

"Wonder Bar" which had such a crowded run at the Regal is being brought to the Capitol for the second week's run and those who missed to see it there have an excellent opportunity to do so.

In Wonder Bar Kay Francis plays the leading feminine role opposite Al Jolson who portrays the proprietor of the "Wonder Bar." Ricards Cortez and Dol-o-res Del Rio have the coveted parts of the two dancers, while Dick Powell and Henry Kolker have the roles of the American composer-orchestra leader and the husband of Kay Francis, respectively Hal LeRoy, the sensational Broadway player, plays the role of himself in a thrilling dance sequence.

Guy Kibbe and Hugh Herbert play the two American tourists with Ruth Donnelly and Lopise Fazenda as their wives, in important comedy and character roles. Robert Barrat has the part of the army officer who drives his auto over a cliff and unconsciously covers up a murder Fifi d'Orsay and Merna Kennedy will be seen as the two flirtatious hostesses in the fashionable Parisian night club.

As "Wonder Bar," this unique musical proved an international sensation a few years ago. It played for months in all of Europe's capitals and was brought to this country as a stage starring vehicle for Al Jolson. He took it on the road after a session in New York and on production and no production since the "The Miracle" has been so generally and so generously welcomed. A few months ago First National acquired the screen rights to the production and proceeded at once to make extensive plans for its presentation as the greatest film spectable of modern times.

It is said that the screen version of "Wonder Bar" returns to some extent to the European script which was considerably altered for the American stage production. This increases the importance of the roles played by the long of stars assigned to the picture.

Busby Berkeley, creator of the musical numbers that featured "Gold Diggers of 1933" 42nd Street" and Footlight Parade," created and staged the special musical spectacles on a scale never before attempted even in these previous successes Berkeley's ability for sensational departures from the ordinary in camera work has made screen history in the past year.

"GIRL WITHOUT A ROOM"

"Girl Without A Room" featu ring Charles Farrell, Margnerite Churchill now shown at the Pathe.

"GIRL WITHOUT A ROOM"

At The Pathe

A charming and notable picture is Charles R. Rogers' "Girl without a Room" which opened yesterday at the Pathe Cinema.

It is a gay Parisian romance with music. We have madcap artists and models in a sincere human story wrapped in comedy. We have Charles Farrell, the heart-beat in many a feminine fan's breast, forsaking romance at times to show us what romance comedian he is. Farrell enacts an American artist who goes to Paris to study and adopts one of the "nut" schools of art—one in which the artist paints what he feels and not what he sees. Charles enters a goofy painting in a contest and wins—but the paint'ng is upside down! Bedlam, notoriety, mockery are his. But he discovers that it is a way to wealth and fame. Charles Ruggles was never funnier than in his portrayal as Farrel's pal. Ruggles is continually in jams of one sort or another. He runs away with the comedy honors especially, in as crazy a duel as ever was staged in which he is "shot" by a Russian and thereafter has to play dead every time the Russian approaches.

"Girl without a Room" is notable as it brings Marguerite Churchill back to the screen after an absence of a year and a half. It brings a New Marguerite. We remember her as a player of too-sweet ingenue roles. How she is the sophisticated woman of the world—the unconventional model sheep. And the clothes she wears in most of the scenes wouldn't keep a gnat warm on a frosty night. Her figure is worth seeing. "Girl without a Room" marks the debut of Walter Woolf, the Broadway musical comedy star. He seems to be the perfect matinee idol type for the modern girl, strong, masterful male.

Gregory Ratoff adds his humor to the fast-moving frolic and Director Ralph Murphy deserves credit for keeping his story running at a fast pace.

Girl without a Room" is from Jack Lait's novel and was prepared for the screen by Frank Butler and Claude Binyon.

There are three songs in the picture "The whistle has a blow" is a highly humorous number sung by Charlie Buggles and the studio revelers. Miss Churchill and Sam Ash render "The Rooftop Serenade" and Walter Woolf sings "you alone," both of which seem destined for great popularity.

"A BILL OF DIVORCEMENT"

At The Carlton

A part that challenged John Barrymore's brilliant genius fell to his lot in "A Bill of Divorcement" opens to-day at the Carlton Theatre.

Critical praise that followed the advance release of the picture attests Barrymore's great triumph.

"A Bill of Divorcement" as a stage play, scored one of Broadway's most sensational hits and elevated to stardom each actor and actress who had in it a principal part. Noteworthy among these was Katherine Cornell.

Barrymore's part in the film is that of a tragic figure of a man who returns from the obscurity of a long illness to find his family disintegrating; his wife loving and loved by another; his daughter a stranger fearful of his presence and of the images caused by his reappearance.

Another supporting part of equal prominence is played by Katherine Hepburn and Billie Burke. Followers and admirers of the Barrymore career will find in "A Bill of Divorcement" his acting a masterpiece. critics agree.

"MADAME SPY"

At The Excelsior

Love, intrigue and adventure comprise the nucleus of a picture that is more than an evening's entertainment in Universal's powerful continental drama, "Madame Spy," which opens an engagement at the ..... Theatre from to-day.

Filled with action, teeming with suspense to the last reel and abounding in romance, here is a picture that is as educational as it is diverting and exciting Fay Wray in the title role gives an exemplary performance in a characterization which will delightfully surprise her many followers. Opposite her in the featured male lead is Nils Asther, one of the handsomest leading men on the screen and an actor of merit.

The story harks back to those hectic days of 1915 on the German-Austrian-Russian border, when all of Europe was affame. The beautiful Russian girl who sacrifices everything to serve her country in the only way she knew how and the cross-roads she comes to when love crosses her path, makes one of the most absorbing pictures that has been seen in a long time.

A truly great cast includes Edward Arnold, Noah Beery, John Miljan, Vince Barnett and Rollo Lloyd. The director, Karl Freund, has turned in a masterly job on a subject he knows well.

"Madame Spy" will more than satisfy even the most finicky, theatre-goers.

"The Bill of Divorcement" now shown at the Carlto

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Vaishakh 12, 1990.
Muslim—Safar 12, 1353.
Parsi—Adar 22, 1303.
Sunrise—6h. 2m.
Sunset—7h. 10m.
High Water—10-05; 21-41.
Low Water—3-19; 15-53.
S.S. "Ranpura" with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.: Commercial Bulletin.
12 Noon: Indian Selected Hour.
1 p.m.: Bombay Market: Opening Rates; European Lunch Time Music.
5 p.m.: Relay of music from the Regal Cinema.
6 p.m.: Children's Hour. Stories in Hindi.
6-30 p.m.: Auntie Ida and Uncle Dick.
7 p.m.: Commercial News. Available Market Rates.
8 p.m.: Empire Relay.
8-45 p.m.: Readings from Modern Poets.
9 p.m.: Weather Report and News Bulletin in English and Hindi.
9-30 p.m.: Hirabai Barodeker with Majid Khan—Sarangi.
11 p.m.: Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

6-15 p.m.: Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin.
6-30 p.m.: The Sixth National Eisteddfod of the Children of Wales.
7 p.m.: The Serge Krish Septet.
8-15 p.m.: Time Signal from Greenwich. Harold Ramsay at the organ of the Granada, Tooting.
8-45 p.m.: Jack Jackson and his Band.
9-30 p.m.: News Bulletin.
9-45 p.m.: Violin recital.

POSTAL NOTICES:— Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Mayebashi Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 9 a.m. on Saturday, the 26th inst.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.
There will be no meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday, the 29th instant.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR — "Madame Spy." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Queen Christina." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Peach O'Reno." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Wonder Bar." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"A Bill of Divorcement." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"Girl Without A Room." Daily at 3-30; 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday Morning Show 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Moulin Rouge." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.
WEST-END—"Gun Sundary." Daily at 2-45; 5-15; 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas." Daily at 5-30; 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m
KRISHNA—"Khak-ka-Putla." Daily at 2-45; 5-15; 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL — "Educated Wife." Time as usual.
PALACE—"That's A Good Girl." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.
EDWARD—"King of the Jungle." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Akash Wani." Daily at 5; 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Lady Lynton." Daily at 5; 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.

RECEPTION TO CYCLISTS:— Under the joint auspices of the Matunga People's Association, Matunga Vyayam Shala, Matunga Student Brotherhood, Star of Matunga Sporting Club and Matunga Jolly Club, a public reception will be given to the students of Matunga Vyayam Shala, who went on a 1-000-mile cycle tour on 7th inst. and who are returning to-morrow (Sunday) at about 8 a.m. (S.T.) near Matunga Bazaar. Sjt. K.F. Nariman will be present. All are cordially invited.

DEMONSTRATION BEFORE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

Two Workers Sent To Jail For 3 Weeks

Two strikers, Shankar Ramchandra and Sitaram Rawji, were sentenced on Friday by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment for taking out a procession and demonstrating in front of the Millowners' Association, Churchgate Street, on 23rd instant, while a meeting of the Association was going on.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

INTIMIDATION CHARGE FAILS

Magistrate Warns Complainants Against Strikers

Kashiram Bhagia and Anand Narayan, two strikers who were charged at Dadar Court with criminal intimidation of Sankar Dhondu, a mill worker in the Century Mill and a black-leg on the 21st instant, were acquitted on Friday.

An interesting feature in the case was that the complainant was warned by the Magistrate in that he gave contradictory statements before the Court which were "quite unreliable."

LATE LALJI NARANJI.
A public meeting of the Bhatia Mahajans will be held to mourn the sad death of Sheth Lalji Naranji under the presidentship of Sheth Mathuradas Vassanji on the 30th instant at the Hall of the Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road.

SAMMELLAN DEBATING SOCIETY:—A debate will be held under the auspices of the Sammellan Debating Society to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Marwadi Hindi Library Hall, 175, Kalbadevi. The subject for discussion is "The Present Mill Strike."

ASTHIKA SAMAJ:— Bramha Sree K.P. Ramakrishna Sastrigal of Kalpathy (Palghat) will conduct Sree Bhagavatha Sapthaha Yagnam for seven days commencing to-day (Saturday), in the Asthika Samaj Building, near King's Circle, Matunga. Moolaparayanam 7 a.m. to 12 noon. Upanyasam 8-15 p.m. to 10-15 p.m.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION:—A musical concert will be given by Mr. N.U. Manjrekar in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.). All members of the community are cordially invited to attend. Coffee will be served on the occasion during the interval.

LEGAL ADVISER TO AFGHAN CONSULATE.
The services of Mr. Musaji E. Patel, B.A., LL.B., Advocate High Court, have been secured by the Royal Afghan Consulate, Bombay, as a standing lawyer for Afghan Nationals residing in Bombay and as a Legal Adviser to the Consulate.

MUSICAL SOIREE:—The well-known Gujarati Poet, Mr. Javerchand Meghani will give a musical soiree of Gujarati ballads to-day (Saturday), at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

Admission will be by tickets and same can be had from the Secretary, the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

GUIDES FROM SPIRIT WORLD:—Under the auspices of the Indian Spiritualist Society, Mr. V. D. Rishi will speak on "Guide from Spirit World" to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Democratic Swaraj Party Hall, Nene Building (opp. Albless Baug), Charni Road, Girgaum.

HELP TO THE MILL STRIKERS.
As announced before the National Association, Dadar, is collecting money and corns to help the mill strikers. Upto now the Association have collected four faras of rice, tur dal 21 payalies, wheat and bajari in some quantity and Rs. 10 in cash. This Sunday also members will go for collection.

MATUNGA ARYA SAMAJ:—Swami Narayan Swami, the well-known Arya Sanyasi and President, International Aryan League, will perform the opening ceremony of the new building (temple) of Matunga Arya Samaj Mandir to-morrow (Sunday), at 8 a.m., when Swami Omkar Sachidanand Pt. Dwijendranathji, Pt. Vijay Shankarji, Advocate Vallabhdas Mehta, B.A., LL.B., Pt. Pardhubhai, Pt. Ramchandra Sidhantalankar and others will deliver lectures

Late Mr. H. A. BANKER

Swadeshi Committee's Regret

A meeting of the Swadeshi Market Museum Committee was held on Wednesday last, under the presidency of Mr Manibhadra N. Chhatrapati when the following resolution expressing sorrow at the sad death of Sjt. Hormasji Ardeshir Banker was adopted:—"This meeting of the Swadeshi Market Museum Committee expresses its deep and profound sorrow at the sad and untimely demise of Sjt. Hormasji Ardeshir Banker and places on record its appreciation of the services rendered by him to this Museum."

WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS

Members of the World Fellowship of Faiths are requested to write a short essay, suggesting practical methods for "bringing together people of various types of spiritual convictions and political policies to work together for the common good". The essay (preferably type-written) should not exceed a thousand words, and should be mailed so as to reach the secretary, World Fellowship of Faiths, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay not later than the 25th of June. Three prizes of Rs. 50, 25 and 15 will be offered for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd best essays respectively. Those who are not already members, should enrol themselves when submitting their essays, by filling in the application form, and forwarding it along with the subscription fees. The Chairman's decision is final.

These essays, which will be printed in a booklet form, are intended for the information and guidance of propagandists in their mission of carrying the ideals of the World Fellowship of Faiths to people of various classes, communities, castes, creeds and convictions in India.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF DUMRAON MUNICIPALITY:—The Local Self-Government, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 21 of the B. & O. Municipal Act, 1922, has appointed Babu Fatah Narain Singh Dewan of Dumraon Raj to be the Chairman of the Dumraon Municipality, and Babu Fatah Narain Singh has taken over charge of his new office from the 14th of this month.

MUSICAL CONCERT:—A musical concert by Mr. M. B. Dandekar, B.A., LL.B., of Palghar (of Columbia Records fame) and Tabla (solo) by Prof. Moulbi Ram ji of Benares will be given to-day (Saturday), at 9-30 p.m. at Forbes Gujrati Subha Hall, Girgaum Back Road (near Imperial Cinema). Members are cordially requested to attend with their guests.

CONDOLENCE MEETING:—Under the auspices of several institutions of Kamathipura a condolence meeting of the residents of Kamathipura will be held to-day (Saturday) at Kamathipura Bazar Road in Adi Prabhaji's Hall, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Mr. Shankarrao Sayanna Persha to mourn the death of Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji, J.P.

VOLUNTEERS' GATHERING:—A social gathering of all the volunteers who worked on the 19th and 20th inst. in Malaks gathering, will be held from 9 p.m. to-day (Saturday) till 4 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday). All the Gopchar Samasthan Volunteers are cordially invited to attend the same.

SPORTS AT JUHU:—Competitions in the following items will be held at Juhu Beach near the Royal Restaurant to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.):—

Chetty-breaking, Sack-race, water-fetching, Musical-chair, Frog-race, Three-legged race, Potato-race and Tug-of-war, etc.

Twenty prizes will be awarded. Garba dances will be held after 8-30 p.m.

KARNATAK HISTORICAL CONFERENCE.
The Secretary, of the Karnatak Historical Conference, Dharwar, writes:—

"We have received suggestions from many scholars to postpone the Karnatak Historical Conference to some time after Monsoons, as the time now at their disposal is too short to prepare any papers to be read at the Conference. We have accordingly postponed the Conference. It will not be held at the end of May as already announced. The exact date and programme will be notified in due time."

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS:—The Band of the 2nd Bn. Sherwood Forestors, will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.):—

March "The King's Bodyguard" Raymond; Overture "Morning, Noon and Night" Suppe; Comet Solo "She Is Far from the Land" Lambert; Selection "Words and Music" Coward; Intermezzo "Parade of the Tin Soldiers" Jessel; Two Pieces (a) "Lubly Lulu and (b) "Fifinette" Fletcher; Selection from "A Country Girl" Moncktow; Valse Intermezzo "Bal Masque" Fletcher; Ancient Dance "La Cinquantaine" Gabriel-Marie; Excerpts from "Music in the Air" Kern

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

The following is a report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending May 19:—

PLAGUE.

In the Presidency excluding Sind there were in all 57 attacks and 36 deaths from plague against 74-53 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Satara 13 attacks and 8 deaths against 24-19; Belgaum 11-7 against 12-11; Dharwar 10-7 against 22-10, Kanara 9-4 against nil; Bijapur 8-4 against 9-6; Ratnagiri 3-3 against nil; Sholapur 1-1 against 5-5; Thana 1-1 against nil and Bombay City 1-1 against 2-2. All possible steps are being taken in the affected areas to bring the epidemic under control.

Anti-plague inoculations performed during the week numbered 305 bringing the total of inoculations since January 1st to 1,45,881.

CHOLERA.

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 244 attacks and 133 deaths against 265 attacks and 139 deaths in the previous week. Thana District reported 71 attacks and 51 deaths against 83-45 in the previous week; Nasik 86-34 against 80-47; Poona 64-35 against 41-21, Ahmednagar 10-6 against 30-18; Kolaba 9-6 against nil; East Khandesh 2-0 against 28-8; Belgaum 1-1 against nil and Bijapur 1-0 against 3-0.

The usual preventive measures were energetically carried out.

The number of anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week was 1855 bringing the total since January 1st to 11,034.

SMALLPOX

The smallpox figures for the week are:—Nasik District 177 attacks and 21 deaths; Satara 78-14; Poona 75-12; Kolaba 63-10; Ahmednagar 63-1; Thana 47-5; Ahmedabad 35-6; Dharwar 32-3; Ratnagiri 27-2; Sholapur 23-2; East Khandesh 18-3; Belgaum 16-6; Bijapur 15-1; Kanara 14-1; Surat 10-7; Breach 8-2. Panch Mahals 8-4; West Khandesh 7-1; Bombay Suburban 4-1; Kaira 1-1; Dadu 1-0; Larkana 12-2; Nawabshah 11-1; Sukkur 1-2; Karachi 5-3 and Bombay City 5-1. Total 756 attacks and 115 deaths against 607-103 in the previous week.

Vaccine Institute, Belgaum: The number of doses of lymph despatched from the Belgaum Vaccine Institute to the different parts of the Presidency during the week was 23,380.

INFLUENZA

One death from influenza was reported from Bombay City during the week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

1± attacks and 9 deaths from Cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the Presidency during the week as against 38 attacks and 28 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 6 attacks and 3 deaths during the week against 17 attacks and 7 deaths in the previous week; Dhulia 1-1; Poona City 2-0; Bombay Suburban District 1-0; Wai 1-1; Gokak 1-1; Rohri 1-1 and Bombay City 1-2.

MALARIA.

The Medica l Officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the presidency proper visited 22 villages and treated 47 persons. Of these 31 were treated for malaria. The number of children examined for spleen was 84 and 61 of these were found with enlarged spleen.

"Distinguish Classes By Vocational Names"

DR. BHAGWANDAS FORMULATES CONDITIONS FOR PASSAGE OF UNTOUCHABILITY ABOLITION BILL

At the request of Government Dr. Bhagavan Das has sent the following opinion on the "Bill to provide for the abolition of untouchability among the Hindus," introduced in the Legislative Assembly, by Mr. M. C. Rajah.

It seems to me that the Bill would become unobjectionable and useful if an addition is made at the end to the following effect:

"Provided that such person takes his stand upon the simple ground of being a human-being and does not obtrusively declare that he "belongs to an untouchable caste or class among Hindus, nor offends against recognised canons of personal cleanliness."

The reason for this suggested addition is that, for a person to keep on giving himself the name of 'an untouchable caste or class among Hindus" and at the same time claim to be touchable, is a contradiction in terms, and an unjustifiable violation of centuries-old sentiment.

AN ARTIFICIAL CLASS

It would simplify if we could think in terms of Manu-jans (manujas, manushyas, manavas), i.e., human beings generally, and distinguish their natural classes by natural vocational names, instead of thinking in terms of "untouchables" or "Depressed classes" of "Harijans"—an artificial class and name, which will perpetuate the difference between Harijans and non-Harijans.

I have therefore suggested that the persons referred to in the Bill should take their stand on the simple fact of being human beings and not identify themselves obtrusively with the name of any 'untouchable caste or class'. I have also suggested the mention of cleanness as a condition in order to put the whole matter prominently on the basis of sanitary science, and to invite particularly the attention of all 'Manu-jans' alike (i.e. all Harijans and non-Harijans) to the need to observe the rules of hygiene and sanitation, as they unfortunately are not observed at present, in respect of temples, wells, and other places and objects of public use.

GAMBLING RAID IN KAMATHIPURA

Sub-Inspector Mallik of the Nagpada Police Station, conducted a raid on an alleged gambling den situated at the 8th lane, Kamatipura on Thursday night, and arrested fifteen persons, some betting slips and about Rs. 40, in cash.

The arrested persons were let out on bail and will be put up on a charge-sheet on Monday.

RANADIVE'S DEFENCE

Judgment Reserved In Sedition Trial Of Labour Leader

Judgment was reserved by Sir Homuzdiar Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, after the conclusion of the arguments on Friday in the case in which Mr. B. T Ranadive, the General Secretary of the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union is charged with having delivered a seditious speech on March 4, while addressing a meeting on the Chaupati sands in furtherance of the Unemployed Workers Day which was observed on that day.

PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

Mr. C. M. Yeastly, the Public Prosecutor, in the course of his address to the Court, said that it had been conclusively proved that the accused had made a seditious speech. The translation of the speech had not been challenged by the defence. The whole of the speech was directed against the Government of this country. In the course of his speech the accused talks of carrying on war against Imperialism. The Police Prosecutor said that this could have only one meaning, as he had differentiated Capitalism from Imperialism, and that was that the accused meant by Imperialism the British Government. It was a definite attempt to bring the Government of India into contempt in the eyes of the public. It was a venomous tirade against the Government.

INTENTION OF ACCUSED.

Mr. A. R. Gadkari, the defence counsel, addressing the Court said that the purpose of the speech at Chaupati by the accused, was intended to ventilate the grievances of the workers. The intention of the accused should be taken into account after going through the whole speech and not by referring to a certain portion of the speech. If the speech is read in full it could be seen that the only portion to which an objection could be taken was the last paragraph. The accused had used the word Imperialism in the course of his speech. But Imperialism meant the rule carried on by a foreign Government. It did not mean it was the British Government.

MR. RANADIVE'S STATEMENT.

The accused in the course of his statement said, a number of working class organisations in Bombay, including the Lalbavta Girni Kamgar Union took up the question of the unemployed and carried on agitation for securing the unemployed wage for them. The speech in question was delivered at one of the meetings held in connection with the above agitation. The object of these meetings was to impress on the working class that unemployed wage could only be got by a consolidation of the working classes and presenting a united front to the capitalists. "I wanted to impress on the workers that in this fight of theirs they are likely to meet with resistance from the Government," declare Mr. Ranadive.

"WITHIN MY RIGHTS."

"The last part of my speech," concluded the accused, "attacked the policy of the Government in spending crores of rupees on the Military, which is a well-known fact and suggested that the starving and unemployed workers had the first claim on the revenues of the Government. In doing so, I submit, I was perfectly within my rights."

The Magistrate reserved orders till 11-30 a.m. on Tuesday next.

Earlier in the day Inspector Patwardhan and a Sub-Inspector of Police were cross-examined by Mr. A. R. Gadkari, defence counsel.

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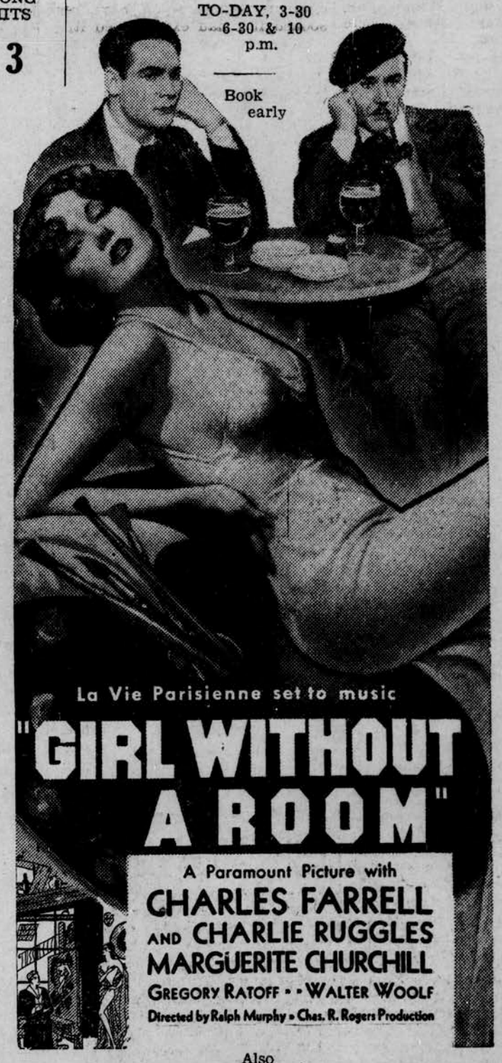

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1934

WHITHER LORD BRABOURNE?

"The struggle has reached a stage when it is not merely confined to the two contending parties alone. It has assumed such dimension, magnitude and gravity that no citizen, with any sense of civic responsibility, could look upon this calamitous state with indifference." When half the city is converted into an armed camp, giving the appearance of a besieged camp, when some streets are transformed into "battle-fields" and when hospitals are filled with the wounded and dying, when starvation and misery face thousands of our citizens, how can we behave like disinterested spectators, unconcerned and unaffected, by these daily civic tragedies happening in our City?" In these moving words Mr. K. F. Nariman, whose statement we publish elsewhere, gives expression to the feelings and sentiments of all citizens who have at heart the interests of the textile industry, of the workers on whose labour it prospers and of the City. Mr. Nariman suggests that if the Mayor of Bombay is unwilling or unable to move in the matter, a few leading citizens should take the initiative and immediately start earnest endeavours to end the present miserable and ruinous state of affairs. We whole-heartedly endorse his suggestion. There is, however, one difficulty which Mr. Nariman has evidently ignored. The Commissioner of Police, in his wisdom, has issued a fiat prohibiting in the City of Bombay for seven days "any assembly or procession in connection with the present textile dispute or strike." As the Order stands, it will apply to a meeting of even a few leading citizens summoned to "start earnest endeavours to end the present miserable and ruinous state of affairs." To such a lamentable pass has the public life of the City been brought by the manner in which power is being abused by the authorities in utter violation of the intentions of the framers of the legislation! We pointed out yesterday how the Order issued by the Police Commissioner was an unwarranted interference with the elementary rights of the strikers. It is more. It is a menace to the public life of Bombay; for, obviously, as it is worded, it can be applied even to any meeting called to explore avenues of peace on the ground that such a meeting would be "in connection with the present textile dispute or strike!"

Unconvincing

Not satisfied with the sweeping ban on meetings and processions of the strikers, the Government of Bombay have arrested 14 leaders under the Emergency Powers Act. They have issued the usual explanation for this drastic use of a power that a subservient Council has given them but one which no Executive should possess—the power, namely, to imprison any individual or individuals without due trial. The explanation, as usual, is unconvincing and cannot be acceptable to any right-thinking citizen who loves liberty and justice. Assuming all that Government allege regarding the speeches and activities of the Labour leaders to be true, the question naturally arises: Why not prosecute them under the ordinary law? To this question, Government have evidently no valid reply. They are armed with extraordinary powers and they use them, without regard, to all intents and purposes, to considerations of justice, the elementary liberties of individuals and the cherished sentiments of the people. There is one question we ask them with all the earnestness we command. Do they imagine that these repressive measures they have taken are calculated to ease the situation in the City and help to bring about a satisfactory end of the strike? If they do, the public, which views with grave anxiety all that is happening in connection with the strike, would be very much relieved to be acquainted with their processes of reasoning. Apart, however, from the actions of Government, their own statements show that they have decided to let the situation drift until the findings of their precious enquiry are published. To the constructive and helpful suggestion of a responsible public body like the Municipal Corporation, the Government give this belated and unstatesmanlike reply: "After careful consideration Government think that action in this direction is not likely to be effective before the publication next month of the report of the investigations now being held by Government." Surely, it is not part of wisdom to adopt an ostrich-like policy at a time when thousands of people are faced with starvation, when half of the City, as Mr. Nariman vividly points out, has been turned into an armed camp. The Government say that they have received as yet no reply from the Strike Committee to their letter dated the 19th instant. Considering that they themselves took ten days to reply to the Committee's letter forwarding the strikers' demands a period of five days is not too long. Besides, there was nothing to prevent Government, if they were anxious to understand the Labour point of view as they have been at pains to acquaint themselves with the case of the millowners, from sending for the officer-bearers of the Girni Kamkar Union, which is a registered Union.

The public, which expected little from the Finance Member and the Home Member, had hoped that Lord Brabourne, fresh as he is to India, would have brought vision and statesmanship to bear upon the consideration of the problem presented by the strike. But evidently he has succumbed to the pro-capitalist bias of his entourage. We confess, with great regret, that seldom have any Government of Bombay shown themselves so lacking in statesmanship in the past as Lord Brabourne's Government have shown themselves in their handling or rather mishandling of the strike. The public must seek other avenues of amicable settlement of the strike. Mr. Nariman appeals to "the broad-minded, long-visioned and kind-hearted souls in the millowners' group" to assert themselves and realise that the question is not one of statistics, facts and figures but of human psychology. We trust his appeal will not fall on deaf ears. If it does, the citizens of Bombay must bestir themselves and mobilise all their available forces of mediation and conciliation to end a dispute that besides threatening the peace of the City is well-nigh leading it to financial disaster and, what is more, is besmirching its reputation for humanity as well as sanity. For, surely a city which never fails generously to respond to the cry of distress from any part of the country cannot allow thousands of its own citizens to be starved into submission to those whose wealth they produce.

Simon Alarmed!

Speaking at the Congress of the International Federation of the League of Nations Society at Folkestone, Sir John Simon expressed deep concern over the present situation. He was alarmed at the emergence of a generation that had "no personal recollections of the War." The menace is obvious. But what is the remedy? Platitudes cannot help when the youth of the world ignorant of the horrors of war finds its leaders and Governments rushing headlong towards armaments and increased armaments.

While Sir John Simon was talking of the menace of war, we wonder if he had forgotten a very recent lecture by Mr. Duff-Cooper, Financial Secretary to the War Office, in which he denied that armaments created war and urged "that the first thing that should be done was to remove the cause of armaments." Mr. Duff-Cooper does not, of course, mean private enterprise and international competition in the arms trade. What he is advocating, presumably, is security and goodwill. Mr. Duff-Cooper is only creating the usual vicious circle, in defence of armaments. Is this the way to make the young realise the horrors of war, or to remove war?

Only the other day Great Britain celebrated the Empire Day. What was the lead given by the National Government? It was a patriotic display of flag-waving, as Mr. Herbert Morrison would call it. It was intended to make the people of Britain conscious of the might of the Empire and its superiority—in what?—over the rest of the world. And highly significant—especially because of the propaganda campaign to double the Air-Force at once—is the fact that "a feature of the Empire Day celebrations in Britain was the holding of the first Empire Air Day." Sir John Simon and his Government are tempting the youth into the war mind which can only lead to re-destroying and not rebuilding the world.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Blood Tests

(By N. H. P.).

The law of evidence has of late shown a tendency to be widened along several fronts. Of these, none is more novel than that involving the admissibility of blood tests to determine the question of paternity in civil and criminal cases. Evidence of resemblance has been held to be admissible in England. In 1769, Lord Mansfield, C.J., in the Douglas Peerage case said: "I have always considered likenesses as an argument of a child's being the son of a parent." It is, however, not clear whether the Courts in England or in India would, in a prosecution for rape, when the question was whether the accused had had intercourse with the prosecutrix and whether he was the father of the child to which the prosecutrix had given birth as the result of the alleged intercourse with the accused, subject to the prosecutrix and her infant child to blood tests for a comparison of their blood groups with those of the accused as evidence on the issue of the paternity of the child. The Courts in Germany and Austria and to some extent in Scandinavia have acted on the theory, but not those in America, France or England. It would appear that the validity of the proposed tests has not yet met with generally accepted recognition as a scientific fact by the medical profession. As regards the reliability of the result obtained by this method, the latest studies and investigations show that, though the determination of the blood groups affords no positive evidence for a declaration of application in a given case, it does, on the other hand, furnish incontrovertible evidence for the exclusion of this relationship when the child's blood group does not agree, according to a definite scheme, with that of the proposed father. It would be interesting to know what is the experience and opinion of the medical pro-

(Continued on page 8).

CONFUSING ISSUES

Needless explanations and suggestions are being offered as regards the Communal Award and the position of the Congress Parliamentary Party. And yet there is nothing clearer. Congress and its Parliamentary Wing stand for the rejection of the White Paper. Its very simple meaning is that the whole question of the Constitution will be decided, not on the basis of the White Paper—with all its omissions and commissions—but by a Constituent Assembly of the people of India. The communal question being part of the constitution, will also be settled by the Constituent Assembly. Insistence on or against the Communal Award will, therefore, imply lack of concentrated attention on the two and only two essentials of the problem: rejection of the White Paper Constitution and formulation of an alternative National Demand through a Constituent Assembly. It is these essentials that have been missed by Mr. Jinnah and it is these essentials that are not being as fully recognised by Malaviyaji and Mr. Aney as they deserve

We can understand the anxiety of communalists, both Hindu and Muslim, to emphasise the communal Award as if its rejection or acceptance mattered more than the challenge of the White Paper itself. Both put the Award first and freedom second. Both oppose, openly or tacitly, adult suffrage which is the fundamental factor of the Congress position. And both are afraid of the Constituent Assembly which they would fain decry and dismiss. Consideration of the Communal Award as an isolated item of the constitutional problem betrays an unfortunate tendency to ignore the positive aspect of the Congress Parliamentary Board's programme, namely, the formulation of the National Demand—covering every factor of the Constitution—by a Constituent Assembly convened on the basis of adult suffrage.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

How Govt. Have Failed To Utilise Opportunity To Solve The Problem

(BY R. A. SUJAN.)

Nothing indicates more clearly the acute distress caused by the present economic depression than the grim spectre of unemployment stalking throughout India. The problem of unemployment has far-reaching ramifications. Although no statistics are on hand to gather the extent of unemployment, the gravity of the situation has not been lost on several publicists who have found opportunity to touch the subject. The unemployed in India are more distressed and a bigger loss to the national economic life than the unemployed in other countries receiving the assistance of doles.

GOVERNMENT'S APATHY

Unemployment relates to production; the technique of modern production has assumed a shape when it is important to point out that unless co-ordination of interests and amalgamation of uneconomic units are carried out in a rationalistic manner, the disorganised industry would be fighting with its back to the wall against an organised one. The lethargy of the Indian industry, its lack of adaptability to modern requirements and its apparent reluctance to merge into bigger units are easily emphasised. But what needs concern us here is the astonishing indifference to this vital problem shown by the Government.

Comparisons may be invidious; but on a world survey of the problem, mention of the American experiment cannot be left out. Indeed, much water has flowed down the bridge since Mr. Roosevelt announced his determination to re-fashion the economic fabric of U.S.A. on a planned system. The experiment is the most important landmark in the economic history of the world since the discovery of the principle of division of labour. It is a stupendous attempt; and perhaps only the fortunate position of the U.S.A. and Mr. Roosevelt makes the trial a possibility. But the progress of the new deal is not without lessons to outside countries faced with troubles albeit milder

THE CONTRAST

Mr. Roosevelt said on October 22, 1933: "It is definitely a part of our policy to increase the price-level and extend it to those products which have as yet felt no benefit. If we cannot do it one way, we will do it in another. And he has done it, and by doing it has mitigated the unemployment menace.

More people are going to work in the U.S.A. at present than before Mr. Roosevelt came to office. Formulating industrial codes with a view to raise wages and shorten hours of work, Mr. Roosevelt has succeeded in increasing employment and purchasing power, for every man lost to employment means so much purchasing power lost to business. In India—a fabulously rich country inhabited by poor men—90 per cent of the people eke out a miserable existence from the soil. When the prices of agricultural commodities and raw materials fell owing to the post-war rush to mechanised agriculture, the economic life of India always dependent on agricultural prosperity, was threatened with collapse. The purchasing power of the vast agricultural community being substantially reduced, the market for industrial products went on receding, and wage-cuts, strikes and lock-outs followed. Many mills closed down and the disbanded workers accentuated the pressure on land which could hardly support the burden already placed on it. The Government could do nothing; it had no plan of action; it felt it needed none. The beggared agriculturist resorted to the sale of distress gold even to pay Government taxes. It was clear that the only way to solve the problem of mass unemployment in this country as elsewhere was to raise the purchasing power. This could be done here by raising the price-level of agricultural commodities, failing which people were subject to depressed standards of living. If ever fortune favoured a Government, it smiled on our Government when it had an opportunity to alter the exchange ratio for the betterment of the agriculturists, whose increased purchasing power was calculated to give an upward swing to the prices of industrial products, and increase employment all round.

Instead of this, the Government have presented deficit budgets all round, and visited the economic depression with enough opprobrium for upsetting their revenue estimates, when the remedy for the miscalculations was in their own hands.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

LORD LLOYD AGAIN.

The British die-hards do not blush for their impudence. This is their great virtue. They may be devoid of a sense of political and moral decency. But their frankness, however, injurious to the interests of their own country, helps India to understand where she stands. That is why we always welcome their "outburst." That is why we welcome Lord Lloyd's latest though not, we are confident the last. Lord Lloyd has earned a good deal from his salary as a Governor in India. He has, otherwise, also proved himself a burden on the country through the Back Bay Scheme and the notorious dredger "Lord Lloyd". But so far from repenting he is straightforward, if impudent, enough to sound a warning about India because "the surrender of China, Ceylon and Egypt had closed avenues of employment for the British people." According to Lord Lloyd the sole 'raison d'etre' of India is that it offers avenues of employment to the British people—and a market for all kinds of machinery. We entirely agree with his Lordship.

CLEAR AND SIGNIFICANT

Imperialists brook no rivals. The Colonial ambitions of Japan in the Far East are viewed with apprehension by all imperialistic nations, especially the United States of America whose capitalistic interests in China are 'threatened' by every advance of Japan. This growing uneasiness of the American public over the recent turn of the Far Eastern situation as evidenced by the "Keep your hands off China" declaration and Japan's possible demands at the next Naval Conference finds expression in the whole of the American Press. The "Atlantic Monthly", in its recent issue, gives prominence to an interview given by the ex-Kaiser in 1908 to an American journalist which had been banned at that time in view of the fact that the American fleet was on a world tour. In that interview the ex-Kaiser is quoted as prophesying a clash between the "Caucasians" and the Asiatics under the leadership of Japan and suggesting that the Caucasians had better get together to block Japan's advance. This interview published now for the first time is said to have roused keen interest in America and some of the journals advocate policing of the Far Eastern waters by Great Britain and America. The meaning of it is clear enough. And, in addition it provides a significant commentary on the colour prejudices of, shall we say, the Caucasians.

WRONG "LEAD".

The Frontier Government probably think that they have served the Indian Empire and enhanced the prestige of Law and Order by refusing permission to Haji Abdul Ghaffar to interview his relations, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Doctor Khan Sahib both detained in Hazaribagh jail. But it is graceless acts like this that do more to embitter feelings and damage "prestige" than anything else. With the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement by the All-India Congress Committee the next move naturally lay with the Government in response to it. The country considered itself—and even now considers itself—entitled to demand that the response shall include release of all political prisoners including Sirdar Valabhbhai Patel, Pundit Jawaharlal and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. But while the Government of India are still deeply considering the obvious, the Frontier Government have given their own lead, as it were, in the matter. For the sake of peace in the country we earnestly hope the Government of India will repudiate this action as indicating their own response to the Congress gesture.

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA.

We cordially welcome the move on the part of the Executive of the Board of Control for Cricket in India to house the Cricket Club of India in Bombay, the home of Indian Cricket. We have no doubt that cricket-lovers will feel grateful to Lord Brabourne for the sympathy and enthusiasm he has shown in the consideration of the proposal. As a mark of his sympathy for the cause he has become a life-member of the Cricket Club of India. We feel sure his enthusiasm will be further translated into action by securing a suitable ground for the club in Bombay. His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, the President of the Club, Nawab Sir Liaqat Hayat Khan and Mr. A.S. De Mella, the Secretary, deserve to be congratulated on their initial success in enlisting the sympathy of the Governor. They have formulated an ambitious programme, in that they have a most modern club house, with tennis courts, a swimming pool and a big sporting stadium in view. But we do not consider it at all impracticable. We hope Bombay will wholeheartedly co-operate in the efforts to bring the Club into being. We welcome the proposal because it will be a non-communal one. Its success, however, will depend on its being a club not exclusively for the rich and the well-to-do.

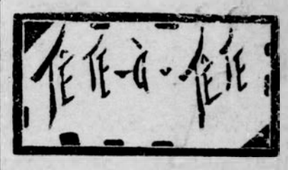
MODY QUOTES JAPAN.

No employer would ever willingly agree to a 40-hour week for workers, which is a subject for discussion before the forthcoming International Labour Conference. And we are not surprised that Mr. H.P. Mody, who is President of the Employers' Federation of India also, should have communicated his Federation's opposition to the Employers' delegate, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai. Mr. Mody's reasoned statement, which contains a promise to reduce the hours from 60 to 54 "very soon," whatever it may mean in exact units of time, is almost entirely a criticism of Japan. The fact that Japan has not ratified international conventions is deplorable. The fact that Japanese workers are compelled to work 57 hours a week is also deplorable. But an evil cannot be justified by another. The argument of competition, too, possesses little force in view of the recent Indo-Jap Settlement on the basis of fixed quotas. Mr. Mody, more than any one else, should rather react to the practice in Lancashire. Incidentally, we agree with Mr. Mody that "the problems of India are different from those of highly industrialised countries in the West." But he will not agree with our interpretation of the differences.

Press Views

Undying

Those who lay the flattering unction to their soul that the policy of ruthless repression, which Lord Willingdon pursued with such steadfast perseverance during the last two and a half years, has permanently debilitated the Congress have a rude awakening in store for them. The Congress represents the revolt of India against those who desire to prolong her political subjection; the Congress, therefore, cannot be killed. In the Congress are centered the hopes and aspirations of all patriotic Indians; it cannot therefore, cease to exist so long as those hopes and aspirations remain unfulfilled. The Patna resolutions are a clear proof of the fact that the Congress is as determined as it ever was to carry to a successful issue India's struggle for political freedom. The Congress has not as some of its critics in the Anglo-Indian Press assert, changed its ground; it has only changed its front.—"Tribune."



"PLEA TO MODIFY W. P."

Nonsense. The W. P. is all right as it is. It is thoroughly Modi-fied.

* * * *

"I, Walter Robert George Smith, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by sub-Section 3 of Section 23 of the Bombay City Police Act, 1902, prohibit in the City of Bombay for seven days from the 24th May, 1934 any assembly or procession in connection with the present textile dispute or strike."

The warning should be carefully noted by, among others:—

(1) The Mayor—he mustn't call any assembly of corporators or citizens to discuss the dispute, (2) The Millowners—They mustn't meet to ditto; (3) The Governor of Bombay—no meeting of the Executive Council, or conference with others to discuss ditto and (4) Mr. W. R. G. Smith himself—he musn't summon his deputies and assistants, to discuss ditto.

We give this warning because we don't like to see men like Mr. Husseinally Rahimtoolah, Mr. H. P. Mody, Lord Brabourne and—yes Mr. W. R. G. Smith taking all the risks of disobeying the Police Commissioner's orders.

* * * *

Speaking at a luncheon of the Overseas League in London, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, the Colonial Secretary, observed: "In the empire you hold nothing by the sword, everything by the common goodwill of the people."

Comment is needless,—and risky.

* * * *

Will Princes' Chamber End Or Mend?"

—Headline.

In the ordinary course it will bend—to the Paramount Will.

* * * *

"Congressmen who met at Patna missed the bus once again," declared Mr. Jinnah.

Government missed the bus, Hoare and MacDonald missed the bus, Congress missed the bus, it's only Mr. Jinnah who did not miss the bus, because he never made any attempt to board it.

We, however, hope he does'nt miss the boat to India in December.

* * * *

There is a likelihood, we are told, of Bhai Parmanand being opposed in the forthcoming Assembly election by a woman Swarajist candidate.

This will, in a way, constitute a fitting recognition of Bhai Parmanand's historic ability to change his politics and, therefore, his mind.

* * * *

In a speech at Exeter, Lord Lloyd described India as a country with "a hundred Irelands inside it." Which naturally justifies (1) hundred-times British rule and (2) hundred-fold "avenues of employment for the British people."

* * * *

Posts of Governors and Governors-General in French Colonies have been abolished as a measure of retrenchment.

India, we recall, is in the Britain's empire.

* * * *

"A SILVER MOVE"

—Leader Caption in Anglo-Indian Daily.

Gold, of course, has moved already.

* * * *

"If any body can speak in the name of the workers it is we the Labour Leaders alone who can speak in their name," says Mr. M. A. Ghani.

Not even the workers themselves, Mr. Labour Leader?

* * * *

"Economists to-day are definitely under a cloud."

Of dust raised by their never-ending controversies.

Or of statistics?

* * * *

Dr. Goebbels, the Nazi Minister for Propaganda, has been made the theatrical dictator, of Germany.

What is wrong with Herr Hitler? Has he retired?

And where is General Goering?

* * * *

"What's the good," asks G. B. S. "of belonging to an Empire if you don't get all you can out of it?"

The good is that we can give all to it. And we do.

* * * *

"A lovely skin," says an advertisement, "is the most endearing of all charms."

—but the least enduring, we're afraid.

* * * *

STOPS.

Boring Speaker: "Ladies and Gentleman! I ask you, do you ever stop to think. . . ."

Weary Listener: "And do you ever think to stop?"

PROBLEMS OF BENGAL COMMERCE

Mr. Sarkar's Plea For Greater Confidence In Industrial Investments

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

"I think the time has come when, in addition to the thought bestowed upon the general problems of Trade, Commerce and Industry which affect all parts of the country, this Chamber should devote particular attention to some of the special problems and inherent difficulties that this Province is confronted with in the path of its economic progress," said Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar presiding at the first quarterly General Meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce held on Tuesday.

Mr. Sarkar continued, "The causes underlying the backwardness in the development of our industres are common knowledge. The foremost among these is the shyness of capital for investment in industrial and commercial enterprise. This is due, firstly, to the exaggerated importance attached to investment in land prompted by a desire for safety and acquisition of the social standing conferred by ownership of land; secondly, to the lack of confidence in industrial investment on account, perhaps, of the sad experiences in connection with our early industrial ventures accentuated by the lack of business enterprise and industrial opportunities.

"The task which confronts us to-day is to take stock of the situation, to try to find out the main causal factors which have brought us to the present impasse and are acting as a drag on our economic development, and then to devise measures for their removal. It is no doubt an immense task.

DIMINISHING IMPORTANCE OF LAND INVESTMENT.

But if we are thereby able to help in improving the general economic outlook and in giving an impetus to the development of industry and trade the task would well deserve the straining about a desirable change in the economic depression, which are bringing about a desirable change in the economic outlook. The depression has given a rude shock to our traditional ideas regarding the security and profitableness of land investment. The great importance so long attached to land investment is sure to decline and the flow of investible capital in that direction will diminish with the result that the surplus capital will have a tendency to flow towards industrial and commercial ventures if they are carefully planned and efficiently managed.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG EDUCATED CLASSES.

Dealing with the unemployment problem Mr. Sirkar said: "The surging rise of unemployment among the middle-class population has unmistakably demonstrated that the learned professions and the services can absorb but a small fraction of them. Nor will it be a practical proposition to divert a substantial proportion of our educated unemployed youth to agricultural avocations in the villages. It is, therefore, by creating fresh opportunities through and expansion of our industrial and commercial ventures that we can hope to look forward with some confidence to the future of our unemployment. We have realised to-day that unless effective measures are speedily undertaken particularly to encourage the growth of industries, a situation will be allowed to grow that will be potent with grave social danger. I have always felt, and said, that this is a very serious aspect of our social life, and that we can no longer keep our eyes closed to it without inviting disastrous reactions in our social and economic life. We shall have to take time by the forelock, especially when, as I have already indicated, there are certain factors in our favour. If we fail to take immediate advantage of these factors, the opportunities that are present to-day may be lost. We should, therefore, make strong and vigorous effects to carry forward the plan of industrial development.

"It is not that Bengal is industrially undeveloped or that this Province has no large industries worth the name. On the contrary, objectively considered, Bengal may appear to be even more advanced than many of her sister Provinces. The jute, tea and coal industries of Bengal are fairly well-developed. These have even reached the stage of over-production.

START NEW INDUSTRIES.

"It is, however, more important to devise ways and means for the starting of new industries, to foster a real industrial expansion. The first essential condition is to ascertain after careful investigation, the industries that are particularly suitable for development in Bengal. I am persuaded from an examination of such facts and figures as I could gather, that we possess special advantages for the development of sugar, cotton and paper mills, and I should at this stage like to say a few words in reference to the criticism often levelled against the possibilities of industrial expansion in view of the present depressed conditions. It is no doubt true that the depression has generally curtailed considerably opportunities for development, but our case is of a special nature.

DEVELOP INDIAN MARKET.

Unlike many foreign countries, we possess a huge internal and undeveloped market which can still provide adequate scope for many an industry to develop successfully. Further, the present protectionist policy of the Government should act as an incentive to the growth of industries of which advantage should be taken immediately so that its full benefit may be secured. In Bengal, in particular, we should lose no time in taking full advantage of these favourable factors.

Mr. Sarkar also dealt with the Rural Economic Recovery programme of the Government and said:—

"I would now make a brief reference to the measures which, as recently announced, the Government propose to undertake to relieve the agricultural distress in the country.

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF NEGLECTED.

The acuteness of this distress and the urgent need of action have long been recognised by economists and commercial organizations, and they have always sought to impress upon the Government the seriousness of the problem, but with little result till now. While assistance was afforded to the development of industries by a policy of fiscal protection, the question of relieving gricultural distress continued to be more or less neglected. It is, therefore, gratifying to note that the Government appear to have recognised for the first time the urgent need of a comprehensive plan of attack on the problems which face the agricultural industry.

RELIEF MEASURES.

The programme drawn up by the Government to relieve agricultural distress and raise commodity prices comprises no doubt some valuable measures, such as the regulation of certain crops on the basis of an interprovincial plan, the appointment of Trade Commissioners in foreign countries the appointment of central and provincial marketing officers, the inauguration of provincial marketing surveys, the appointment of special committees for specified crops and the establishment of grading standards under directions of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

All these measures which the Government now propose to undertake bear abundant testimony to the soundness of the views we have expressed from time to time and the usefulness of the remedies we have suggested."—United Press

ALLEGED DEFIANCE OF POLICE ORDER

Congress Volunteer Stands Trial

A Congress volunteer, who was arrested in May 1933 while picketing a cloth shop and deported to his native place by an Order of the Commissioner of Police, was placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday, charged with disobeying the order of the Commissioner of Police by coming to Bombay without the latter's permission.

Sub-Inspector Desai of the Princess Street Police Station giving evidence stated that the accused was arrested in May last year while picketing a cloth shop and deported to Jamnagar in Kathiawar. The accused was arrested on May 19, this year near Mumbadevi as, he had returned to Bombay without the written permission of the Commissioner.

The Magistrate, after being informed that the accused had not committed any offence involving moral turpitude, said that the accused, knowing that the circumstances under which he was arrested last year existed no more, should have written to the Commissioner of Police, who, the Magistrate thought, would have given him permission to come to Bombay.

The Magistrate, however, gave the accused time to write to his relatives and get the railway fare to his native place. The case was postponed to June 6.

AS SIMPLE AS A. B. C.

American Papers Encourage Use Of Abbreviations

Initials used to be valuable principally as a means of distinguishing John Reginald Smith from John Dodworthy Smith, but of recent years they have come to play as noticeable a part in our lives as the income tax.

While one can cite initials that have for years been employed as abbreviations for wards and phrases, it was during the late war that whole strings of them got into circulation. In those days people whose initial vocabulary had hitherto been limited to OK, COD, and the letters standing for their own names, learned to speak glibly of GHQ, CPO, AWOL, ROTC, and innumerable other combnaitons. At least one of the war time groups of initials evolved from a row of letters into a word, Anzac, which is now known by everybody to be a condensation of "Australian and New Zealand Army Corps" and not the nam eof a South Sea tribe which lent its spearmen to the Allies' side.

Of late, there has been a marked increase in the initials appearing in the headlines and news columns. The JSA, we learned not long ago, decided to follow the JAA in regard to the FECG; meanwhile, officials of the PAA were silent. There was also a note a few issues back about. Final Elimination for WWO, and even on the dullest days, something usually slips in about the NRA or the USSR.

Why not carry this use of initials still further? Couldn't they take the place of many of the things we say hear, and read over and over?

PTMY would sound as well and mean no less than "Pleased to meet you." ILLR could serve for "It look like rain," with similar combinations covering the other familiar allusions to the weather and HDYD might take the place of that linguistic curio "How do you do?"

Why stop? TF could stand for Traditional Friendship, RAC for Relief of Agricultural Communities, BSMM for Businessmen of Small and Medium Means, and in the case of the standard political and other speeches, an X, Y, or Z would be ample.

The employing of initials is a great thing and ought to be encouraged. Properly developed, it would permit a tremendous economy in time, not to mention space.

Speaker would find the system easy on their throats and authors and journalists could thereby shorten their hours and lengthen their production.

FRENCH FRONTIER DEFENCE

1,000,000,000 Francs Will Be Spent In New Fortifications

PARIS, May 24.

The Chamber Army Commission has approved the appropriation of over 1,000,000,000 francs for frontier defence. This is 770,000,000 in excess of the credits previously voted.

The new fortifications will be built along the Luxemburg and Saar frontiers.—Reuter.

LORRY DRIVERS' STRIKE

Ugly Situation Still Persists In Minneapolis

NEW YORK, May 24.

An ugly situation still persits in Minneapolis where the truce between employers and motor-lorry drivers expires at 9 p.m.

The National Guards are patrolling the streets.—Reuter.

MOTOR SMASH NEAR MANDALAY

RANGOON, May 25.

A serious motor accident culminating in the death of a Muslim and injuries to his Burmese wife and to the driver is reported to have occurred this morning about 19 miles from Mandalay. It appears that the steering wheel of a car bound for Maymyo went out of order and as the drver failed to control it, the car swerved and dashed against a boulder pinning the occupants beneath it. The car was completely wrecked.—A. P.

Mr. G. M. Jeysingh of Shikarpur (Sind) who is touring the world on foot, hopes to complete it in 8 years. His ambition is to study the system of Scouting in different parts of the world.

JAPANESE THREAT TELLS

Preparatory Talks To Naval Conference

LONDON, May 25.

Reuter understands that on the initiative of the British Government, communications have recently been exchanged between Governments and Principal Naval powers, regarding the question whether it will be advisable or helpful to hold preliminary diplomatic talks on technical questions and also procedure, in view of the Naval Conference of 1935.

No actual meeting of the representatives of naval powers is presently contemplated. The United States has already intimated that she favours talks. It is dully expected that Japan will denounce the Washington Treaty which is terminable, if denounced by one power before December 31.—Reuter.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS CONFERENCE

MADRAS, May 25.

The conference of Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks, will be held on June 23 at Amraoti.

It is expected that the Conference will discuss a number of matters arising from the Reserve Bank Act with particular reference to co-operative Banks, and also from the Banking Enquiry Committee.

Delegates to the World's Co-operative Congress to be held at London in September will be chosen then.—United Press.

UNITY IN CONGRESS RANKS

BROACH, May 25.

"Thanks to the Mahatma's effort there is unity in Congress ranks. Swarajists have got the platform within Congress fold and now it is up to them to show their mental attitude. Let us hops they will raise the dignity of the Nation by working out their programme."

Thus said Dr. Chandulal Desai interviewed with regard to the Patna decisions.—United Press.

PATNA DECISIONS CRITICISED

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 25.

That Patna had completed the process of lowering the Congress Flag begun at Poona is the opinion of Bhadrashanker Bhatt, a young local congressite.

He was sorry to find Gandhiji being a party to the policy of the pro-Council group and for having gone to the length of supporting the council entry programme. Though calling himself a strict believer in the futility and the boycott of council's Gandhiji's attitude was of irreconcilable incompatibility if not impeachable inconsistency.

He, therefore, urges young men to g'rd up their loins and struggle for the ideal of Purna Swaraj.

SECESSION OF SOUTH AFRICA FROM EMPIRE

General Smuts Says Such Possibility Was Dead As A Dodo

CAPE TOWN, May 24.

Secession from the Empire was dead as a Dodo as far as South Africa was concerned, declared General Smuts in a speech at an Empire Day banquet.

General Smuts said that owing to recent events in South Africa the question had been asked whether they were not embarking on dangerous legislative experiments, which might lead to the disruption of the Empire. So far from tending in that direction what had been done in South Africa would consolidate the position of the British Empire.—Reuter.

HOW GERMANY GAGS HER PRESS

Under Goebells Regime Even Question Mark Is "Verbotten"

Another prominent newspaper has been banned. It is a Sunday paper entitled the 'Grune Post,' and its alleged offence is "irresponsible disparagement" of the intentions of the Propaganda Minister, Herr Geobbels, who recently complained of the uniformity of the German press. The paper, which belongs to the firm of Ullstein, has been suspended for three months, which is something like a sentence of death for a weekly paper.

The 'Grune Post,' which contained magazine articles as well as news, was formerly a great success in the countryside. In pre-Nazi days it was mildly Liberal. Ullsteins, who are particularly hated by the Nazis, were also the owners of the intellectual and former Liberal daily the 'Vossische Zeitung' which recently ceased publication.

In the course of an article in something like het form of an open letter to the Propaganda Minister the 'Grune Post' leader writer attemped to acquite the paper of the charge of uniformity, and pointed out that for seven years it had striven for the removal of the gulf between town and countryside. It further ventured to poke a little fun at the 'blood and soil' literature which is now so prevalent—a Nazi slogan—and said that countrymen smiled at the new cult of depicting them as virtuous heroes and angels.

PROPAGANDA MINISTRY

The author also suggested that the Propaganda Minister might possibly misjudge some of the journalists of the non-party (i.e. non-Nazi) press because he had not had the opportunity of knowing them, and suggested that this was not their fault, because access to a Minister was not easy. The writer concluded.

Because I cannot come to you, for you are in a great building with a thousand rooms, with a thousand people in them and a thousand ante-rooms, where probably there are 10,000 people, I am writing this.

In a semi-official statement amplifying the reasons for the ban the author of the article is stigmatised as a coward for using a nom de plume. He is declared to have 'distorted and made fun of a National Social'st conception (blood and soil) which had become sacred to the peasant. The author of the article is also stated to have disparaged a Ministry which is especially in close touch with the people by suggesting that it is bureucratic, and that a direct connection between it and the people is not possible.

CATHOLIC PAPER SUPPRESSED

The official reason for the suspension of the Catholic 'Kolnische Bolkszeitung has been given. In about a fifth of the total copies of the paper a question-mark was inserted in its report of Hindenburg's birthday congartulations to Hitler. The word 'and' had been left out in a a line of type which ended with an exclamation mark, and when the line was reprinted it contained a quest'on-mark.

Another paper printed in the same office was also suspended for the same offence.

"PALMED OFF LOW CASTE GIRL"

Two Accused Sent To Jail For Fraud

NAGPUR, May 25.

How a seventeen year-old girl named Rukhmi was kidnapped from a village named Badoli near Ratlam to Parbhani in Hyderabad State and later sold in marriage for a money consideration of Rs. 6,000 to a wealthy Marwari of Ranjnandgaon was recalled today in a cheating case which was decided by Mr. N. G. Bharucha, sub-Divisional Magistrate, Ramtek, who awarded four and two and half years' rigorous imprisonment respectively to accused Pukraj and Ramchandra on a charge of fraud.

Evidence in the case showed that two years after the marriage which took place at Ramtek, the complainant found out that the accused, who were responsible for the marriage deal, had palmed off a low caste girl on him as his wife.

The Magistrate in sentencing the accused as above observed that such "nefarious" acts deserved a stiff sentence.—A. P.

WHAT OTHERS THINK

Settle The Strike

It is not only foreign competition that the Indian textile industry has to consider. The danger to the Bombay worker is that, success or failure, a series of long-drawn strikes may mean the closing down for ever of many of the mills in Bombay and the transfer of the industry to Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly. However provocative may be the statements made by either party to the dispute, and however tempting it may be to prolong it until victory is assured to one side or the other, the supreme need is for restraint and a long view of the prospects of the industry. Alike for the employees and the workers and, we would add, the Government, the issue must be faced on an all-India basis.—"Leader."

A Happy Decision

The Indian National Congress, after wandering into the futile by-paths of non-co-operation for more than a decade, has returned to the constitutional fold. For whatever reservations about individual and specific grievances the Mahatma may make, the clear and honest interpretation of the decisions arrived at Patna by the A.I.C.C. is a confession that the country's legislatures, however imperfect they might be, are important avenues for the attainment of political rights. All those who have the good of India at heart should rejoice at the decision because direction is the harbinger of future dictatorships and no one who claims to fight for a democratic ideal can lend his support to activities which are sure to lead to a one man rule.—"Hitavada."

Swaraj First

We consider it to be the primary duty of every Indian, be he of whatever group of economic thought, to work first and foremost for political freedom. This one is enough to demand all the energy that we can devote at the present moment. We would be only frittering away our resources, if we should distract our attention to other subjects. The political question is not simple to solve. It needs superhuman courage and capacity to tackle this problem of India's freedom. We would respectfully urge the Congress leaders not to be led away by side-issues, but concentrate their whole attention on how to achieve Swaraj. First, let us have an Indian Government that is not subordinate to outside authority. Economic and social reforms can boldly be tackled then.—"New Orissa."

One Aim, One Ideal

Patna has asserted the authority of the Congress and maintained its prestige. It has decided against divisions and dissensions, parties and groups in the ranks of Congressmen. There are no Swarajists or non-Swarajists, pro-changes or no-changers in the Congress to-day. Those who belong to the Congress and are pledged to its policy and programme are Congressmen first, Congressmen second and Congressmen always. Fortunately for the country the circumstances of 1923 no longer perplex the Congress nor puzzle Congressmen. We all stand for the same ideal, must pursue the same programme and adopt the same method. There can be and will be no state within state.—"Advance."

BACTERIA LIVE MILLION YEARS

California Scientist Makes Interesting Discovery

At intervals in the last few years Dr. Chrales B. Lipman, dean of the graduate division and professor of plant physiology at the University of California has brought forward evidence indicating that bacteria can live, in a deormant condition imbedded in rocks or coal or even meteors, for long periods of time. When Professor Lipman speaks of long periods he means from fifteen to one hundred or more millions of years.

For some time Professor Lipman was the only prominent scientist who found such evidence. Then from Germany recently came the report of Professor R. Lieske of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, who finds that bacteria can live for eons of time in coal, a result that substantiates previous reports of Dr. Lipman.

Close on the heels of the German substantiation comes another report from the University of California that Dr. Lipman has now extended his studies to materials other than coal and rocks. He finds living bacteria in soil that has been sealed in bottles for from twenty-five to thirty three years in the department of plant physiology. And he likewise finds living organisms in earth sealed for s'xty five years. With the bacteria were living plants known as algae.

Working ever backward from the present, further work in Dr. Lipman's laboratory gave evidence that the organisms are living in soil (never wet) that was taken from the floors of old Spanish Mission 150 years old. Thus encouraged he obtained evidence of the same facts from bricks in ancient Arizona pueblo homes 600 years old, pre Inoa pyramids 1,400 years old and pre-Aztec pyramids about 1,000 old.

DELHI RECORDS 110 DEGREES

Constables On Traffic Duty Faint

NEW DELHI, May 25.

To-day was the hottest day which Delhi has experienced so far on this season, the temperature having suddenly shot up to 110 degrees, which is very nearly last year's highest.

For a couple of days, hot winds have been blowing till late hours in the night, making weather conditions almost unbearable.

A number of cases, have been reported in which people, including constables on traffic duty have fainted due to the intense heat. Only one fatality due to heat-stroke is reported so far.—A. P.

FACTORY STRIKERS CLASH WITH GUARDS

Hand-To-Hand Fighting Leads To Heavy Casualties

TOLEDO (U. S. A.), May 24.

The rioting which began yesterday night culminated in bloodshed this evening, when the National Guards who had taken over control from the police fired several volleys on the strikers of the Electric Autolite Company's factory, killing three and seriously wounding many others. Five thousand strikers who besieged 1,500 loyal workers throughout the night, following an attempt to storm the factory in the face of troops with fixed bayonets and machine guns and using tear bombs, exhibited increasingly ugly temper as the day advanced.

They jeered and stoned the Guardsmen escorting the factory workers home, and later advanced threateningly on the Guardsmen who fired a volley over their heads. Momentarily repulsed the strikers returned to the fray undaunted by the teargas bombs, and engaged the soldiers in hand to hand fighting. Twenty were injured at this stage including several Guardsmen.

The serious situation which then arose ended in the troops firing direct volleys, which left the streets resembling a war zone. It is estimated that 150,000 dollors' damage, was done during the night's rioting, wherein 6,000 rioters participated using firearms and brickbats.—Reuter's Special.

NEW DELHI, May 25.

A meeting of the local Congress workers was held at the residence of Pandit Indra to-night, when it was decided to write a letter to Sardar Sardul Singh, who has been appointed to organise the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, asking for instructions regarding enrolment of members.—United Press.

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Readers' Views

"Working Hours In Government Offices"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Mahadevan's attempt to refute my arguments regarding reduction in working hours in Government offices is a dismal failure. He takes some of my arguments in a lighter vein and thinks fit to observe silence over some others. To my contention that Governmental institutions cannot be compared to commercial firms, he replies that, if it were so, Government would not have started their economy campaign under the advice of commercial experts. Mr. Mahadevan is wrong in saying that commercial opinion was solely responsible for this. Such economy campaigns have been periodically undertaken by Government as opportunities arose and the present scheme of retrenchment is in steady progress since the last four years.

Mr. Mahadevan's reply to my contention with regard to the nature of work in Government offices is quite unconvincing. If it is seriously contended that Government work does not entail more than ordinary responsibility in all the branches of the administration, the special and varied scales of salary, allowances, etc., reflect no credit on Government, who could, according to Mr. Mahadevan, resort to the open market of clerical labour and thus save a huge amount of money every year. The state of administration under such circumstances can better be imagined than described.

Mr. Mahadevan is curiously silent over the life of a Government employee as circumscribed by the Government Servants Conduct Rules. It is needless to say that a Government employee has not the same freedom of action in private life as a commercial firm employee. Numerous are the instances in which commercial firms have taken no action against their employees convicted of political offences, but have, on the other hand, extended them financial help. There are also many instances of commercial firm employees engaging in business on small scales. Moreover, they have the advantage of working extra hours during the seasonal periods and receiving extra remuneration for the same. But a Government employee has no such freedom of action, and when he once enters Government service his future life and official career are clearly marked out for him.

Mr. Mahadevan must certainly be credited with a sense of humour for his challenge to us to come in the open and to represent our grievances etc. His concluding observations that we have no real grievance in these days of unemployment, etc., are very curious. If there is rank unemployment outside in the world, it does not mean that the present employees should be subjected to "over-employment." The mentality that because there are thousands waiting outside to fill in your post you should be made to work more and for longer hours, is typical of modern business firms out to reap profits. This mentality, bred by the continuous invasion of Bombay commercial firms by cheap clerical labour from the Southern parts, is sought to be created in Government administration as well. It is unnecessary to observe that these attempts must ultimately fail for obvious reasons.

"Sufferer's" grievance is certainly genuine and he echoes the sentiments of the vast majority of Government employees when he says that the existing long hours of working lead to ill-health and inefficiency, and that consequently, they should be reduced.—Yours etc.,

"REASON."

May 25.

"Menace Of Money-Lenders"

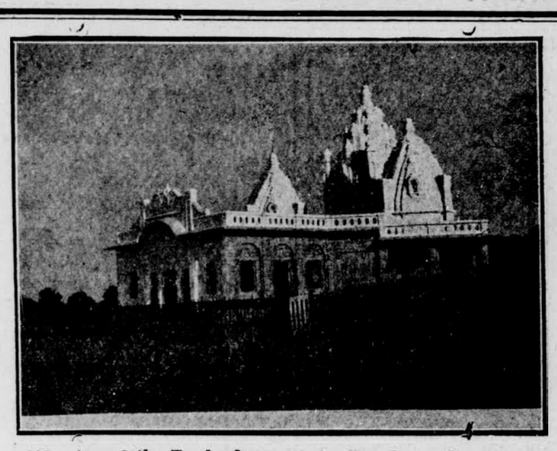
To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Ram Narain's letter appearing in your issue of the 24th instant reveals an appalling and a heart-rending tale. It was supposed up till now that such instances occurred only among the uneducated classes, but this appears to be the first instance in which an educated middle-class gentleman has fallen a victim to the terrorism of the Pathan money-lenders. And what is more, a sympathetic public worker, who had the courage to save this gentleman from everlasting ignominy, is reported to have been mercilessly belaboured by these Pathans.

Now, sir, this question of the terrorism of the Pathan money-lenders has assumed alarming proportions and a remedy must be immediately found, if honest and hard-working citizens are to be saved from ignominy and slavery. In your editorial note appearing in your to-day's issue, you have mentioned that information should be given to the Police, who would deport these money-lenders if the offence of terrorism is repeated thrice. It is most regrettable that the Police authorities have not widely published these provisions. It is doubtful whether the Police are really empowered with such powers, though the Police Commissioner can deport such "Goondas" under the Bombay Police and the Goonda Acts. But it must be emphasised that these powers of the Police are quite inadequate to meet the needs of the situation. A special law for the purpose is quite necessary and long overdue. Is it too much to expect that some public-spirited M.L.C. will take up the question and introduce a bill in the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Council? The collection of Pathan money-lenders either at the private residences of debtors or at the places of employment of the debtors should be made an offence, and a single conviction of the offence should entail deportation after the period of imprisonment. Unless such drastic action is taken the terrorism of the Pathan money-lenders is certain to continue.—Yours etc.,

"JUSTICE."

May 25.



Side view of the Freelandgunj Hindu Temple under construction. It will be opened to all Hindus including Harijans by Sjt. Ramchandra M. Bhatt of Bombay in the first week of June.

Ibn Saud's 'No' To Imam Of Yemen

"Operations To Be Carried On Till Terms Are Complied With"

PESHAWAR, May 24.

Latest news from Afghanistan states that the Afghan Government has decided to close down all private enterprises in the Kumar timber trade and that in future purchases will be made from local inhabitants of Chigha Serai and Asmar from where timber be floted down the Kunar river to Dakka under Government supervision. This control will have the effect controlling the prices which have hitherto been very fluctuating.

Interesting sidelight is thrown on the recent operations undertaken by King Ibn Saud against the Imam of Yemen by arrivals of pilgrims from Mecca who had travelled via Persian Gulf.

It is stated that as far back as 20/4 King Ibn Saud had commandered all available transport which caused excitement in neighbouring centres. Several groups of advancing army were formed which crossed Iraq neutral zone and concentrated their attack first on supplies and then on the desert police stations. By the capture of the Bani Jamah territory in the vicinity of Baqum the first stage of the operation was completed which had the effect of cutting off the retreat of Yeminite troops to Neiran and subsequently siege was laid to the fortresses extending towards the western mountains.

ALL FORTRESSES CAPTURED

Amir Faisal himself took charge of the general command in Thama and finished off by clearing the Haradh area of enemy troops, captured all fortresses and advanced southward beyond Medi cutting the communications between Medi and Yemen. Just at this time, Yeminite troops who were planning an attack from the mountain side and were assembling at Quasbah and Ardhah inflicted severe reverses on the King's army. On the fourth day of Muharram, Imam Yaha telegraphed to King Ibn Saud accepting the terms and promising to evacuate the mountains and to hand over Idrisi's. He requested His Majesty to stop further advance and to evacuate the various points which he had captured.

His Majesty immediately replied saying it was impossible to stop operations before his terms were complied with. In the meantime an influential Muslim deputation arrived in Mecca to represent to His Majesty the concern of Muslim at the continued hostilities. The deputation was received with great consideration. Between 27th and 28th April, Medi, Washi and Nejran were captured by Saudi troops under the command of Amir Saud and Amir Faisal.—A.P.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 6).

fession in India, on the subject.

Municipal Corporations: Tort Liability.

Municipal Corporations, acting in good faith, are not liable for the manner in which they exercise discretionary powers of a public or legislative character. Acts of municipal corporations, done in performance of functions of government, such as protection of health and property, do not create liability in tort. This exemption from liability is based upon the ground that the service is performed in obedience to a public or governmental duty, and is one in which the Municipality as such derives no special benefit. Municipal corporations, therefore, are held to be not liable, except by Statute, for torts in exercising powers and performing duties conferred on them for public benefit. In practice, there is found to exist a considerable difference of judicial opinion on the question as to where the line should be drawn between governmental functions and proprietory functions. In the latter case, a municipality is subject to the same liability as individuals, or business corporations. Would, for instance, the Bombay Municipality be held liable for injuries received by a minor in Sir Pherozeshah Gardens owing to a fall from a swing and coming into contact with a jagged rock negligently left in the path of the swing by the municipal employees? The question opens up interesting possibilities on which only a court of law can decide.

Gorgonzola Cheese Sandwich Costs £375.

Mr. Justice Goddard recently gave judgment for the plaintiff (Miss Shearing) for £375 in an action by her against Pullman Car Co., Ltd., as damages in respect of ptomaine poisoning which she alleged she contracted as the result of eating a Gorgonzola cheese sandwich, supplied by the defendants. She claimed damages for alleged breach of contract, or in the alternative, negligence. Miss Shearing whilst travelling in one of the defendants' Pullman coaches, asked the train attendant for a Gorgonzola cheese sandwich which was supplied to her. Shortly, thereafter, she was taken ill. A specialist was called. Ptomaine poisoning was diagnosed as the cause of the illness. Mr. Justice Goddard after hearing evidence said that he was satisfied that there was no negligence on the part of the Pullman Company; the question remained whether there was a breach of warranty. His Lordship held that the food had been contaminated owing to excessive heat or other reason. It was a piece of bad luck and there was no reflection on the Pullman Car Company. His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for £375 and costs.

BHIWANI EYE HOSPITAL'S GOOD WORK

The following are extracts from the first annual report of the Kishanlal Jalan Free Eye Hospital, Bhiwani:

This hospital provides free eye-treatment to the poor and the suffering, irrespective of any caste, colour, creed or sex. The large number of patients treated at the hospital, and the fact that the need for extension of the building has been felt during its very first year, show that the work of the hospital has been greatly appreciated by the public

The hospital is maintained by its founder Lala Kishanlal Jalan, who bears all the expenses including those incurred on account of the salaries of the staff, drugs, surgical requisites, furniture, dressings, stationery, etc. The total expenses incurred during the first year ending 31st of January, 1934, amounted to Rs. 6,135-8-6. The District Board of Hissar and the Municipal Committee of Bhiwani have sanctioned Rs. 50 and Rs. 30 per month respectively as grants-in-aid to the hospital with effect from the 1st of August, 1933.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Results Of Examinations Held In Current Year

The results of examinations held by the Nathibai Damodher Thackersey Indian Women's University, Poona, for 1934 have been declared. They are as under:—

DECREE OF GRADUATE IN ARTS.

In this examination, 44 students appeared, out of whom 30 passed, as under:—

Second Class: Joshi Yamu, Sathaye Kusum, Mehta Pushpavati, Mehta Virbala, Shodhan Sulochana, Thakore Kusum.

Third Class: Bhandarkar Krishna, Bhave Indira, Gupte Chandra, Khare Au, Paranjape Indumati, Redkar Gajra, Umrani Sita, Diwanji Chittshanti, Tarkeswala Udayaprabha, Yajnik Shashivadana, Apte Arundhati, Chitnis Sudha, Deshpande Sushila, Sane Indumati C., Shroff Subhadra, Deuskar Kalavati, Gulrajani Saraswati, Munshi Minaldevi, Muranjan Sona, Patadia Shanta, Parnikar Indira, Pradhan Gulab, Shah Vinodini, Wagle Girija.

Prizes: Chancellor's Prize to Virbala Mehta.

Psychology Prize divided between Virbala Mehta and Gulrajani Saraswati.

B. T. Dravid Sanskrit Prize to Sathaye Kusum.

L. Tilak Marathi Prize to Deuskar Kalavati.

N. G. Deshpande English Prize to Thakore Kusumben.

Supplementary result: Diwanji Sudha.

SECOND-YEAR IN ARTS

In this examination 74 students appeared, out of whom 52 passed as under:

Second Class: Jainabadkar Saguna, Marathey Sanjivani, Mehta Sumati, Mody Yeshoda, Parekh Chanduben, Parekh Kamuben, Shah Champalaxmi, Shah Kanchanben, Patel Yeshoda Shahani Jamna.

Third Class: Athalye Sushila, Dighe Kamal, Gondhalekar Vimala, Gune Kusum, Joshi Anasuya, Joshi Shashikala, Pendse Tara, Soste Indu, Dwivedi Kusum, Engineer Chandrika, Joshi Jyotena, Shah Shanta, Thakore Shakuntala, Trivedi Savitri, Bhatt Saraswati, Desai Shanta, Diwanji Vanlila, Gupte Indumati, Kelkar Kamal, Majmudar Sharadkanta, Munshi Nivedita, Parikh Shanta, Pathak Kumudini, Vadgaonkar Gulab, Deshmukh Chabu, Khambekar Yamuna, Mehta Urmila, Pai Shalini, Parekh Bakaben, Sabnis Indumati, Advani Popti, Isai Jagtiani, Kirpalani Ruki, Waswani Ganga.

Not Class: Bhave Indira, Lele Shanta, Khare Au, Sane Indumati R. Diwanji Chittshanti, Chitnis Sudha, Malandkar Kumudini, Muranjan Sona, Erande Maina, Malkani Ruki, Shivdasani Godavari.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

Second Class: Bapat Prabhavati, Mydeo Sindhu, Pawar Kamal, Pendse Krishna, Saptarshi Sulochana Shirali kar Lila, Wagle Mukta, Behere Sumati, Limaye Thaku, Asar Mohini, Parikh Pushpavati, Shah Padmavati, Khot Tara, Shirgaonkar Durga, Pathak Lalita, Gavankar Venu, Gupte Kusum, Gandhi Rambhagauri, B. Syamala Devi, Chandiramani Kishni, Chopra Lilavati, Shivdasani Kishni, Merkhijani Shami, Parnekar Gangu Bhagwat Godu, Borkar Gangu, Phadnis Mandakini, Desai Viramati, G. Sita Ratna Devi.

Third Class: Ganu Sushila, Ghate Durga, Gole Malati, Kale Shanta, Khandekar Shanta, Rajwade Shakuntala, Ranade Indumati, Joshi Shakuntala, Kangayankar Kamal, Tamat Pramodini, Desai Hashmukh, Jhaveri Chandrakanta, Nanavati Indumati, Shah Chandrakanta, Jhaveri Vasumati, Dixit Rameshbala, Gosalia Kanta, Gupte Champa, Gupte Malati, Palejwala Munira, Punekar Yamu, Randive Vimal, Thakkar Catherine, Vaidya Sumati, Jog Sonu, Pagnis Gulab, Dodki Lilavati, Bakshi Vasumati, Bhave Lila, Dandekar Tara, Desai Vidput, Phadia Shanta, Parmekar Sumati, Parekh Lila, Sirsat Indumati, Baxi Harvidya, Khadkikar Sushila, Advani Sati, Kirpalani Dhami, Malkani Jasoti, Thadani Ruki, Uttamsing Sundari, Desai Deviyani, Gaonkar Manjula, Manjrekar Hira, Wagh Mira, Chande Vimal, Chandgadkar Krishna, Deodhar Kamal, Jayavant Kamalini, Bhatt Chandra, Pandye Chapala, Shukla Rashmi, Trivedi Nalini, Vakil Kanta, Naik Radhabai, Nulkar Durga, Sheth Manorama, Sahasrabuddhe Vatsala, Chitale Tara, Gadre Bhamini, Lakadawala Sulochana, A. Lalitha Devi, T. Premalata Devi, V. Indira Devi.

Not Class: Bapat Kashi, Gole Kusum, Gole Tara, Gupte Tara, Joz Yamu, Karnik Pramila, Palande Kamal, Paranjape Shanta, Parundekar Sundra, Pradhan Sumati, Rajmachikar Sushila, Sathe Anasuya, Vaidya Gangu, Amin Bhakti, Dani Mangalagauri, Kusumgar Padmavati, Kusumgar Sushila, Mehta Padmavati, Pathak Vidya, Shah Indumati, Shah Kusum, Bhatt Rambha, Rawal Tara, Bhatt Sumangauri, Desai Vimal, Kalelkar Sunita, Mambre Kashi, Mehta Jasvantika, Patel Sharda, Shukla Tara, Gunaji Indumati, Shirgaonkar Indira, Wagh Sushila, Joshi Suman, Kane Ambu, Modi Jayakumari, Sheth Labhu, Shanderkar Sumitra, Durve Tara, Gandhi Kapila, Gupte Shanta, Kanitkar Prabhavati, Kirkire Kusum, Kulkarni Vimal, Paralkar Gangu, Sabnis Vimala, Waltule Kalavati, Palekar Rama, Puar Pushpamala, M. Manikyamma, Advani Khemi, Gurbuxani Naniki, Hiranandani Parpati, Hathiramani Sita, Kirpalani Jhamti, Manghirmalani Savitri, Ponvani Parvati, Primalani Sati, Gidwani Hardevi, Gidwani Kishni, Gurbuxani Sita, Deshpande Lila, Gharekar Shanta, Godbole Lila, Hatwalne Sushila, Hinge Chabbu, Patwardhan Gopikabai, Paranjape Indu, Paranjape Malati, Ranade Krishna, Bhadbhade Indumati, Kolhatkar Durga, Lokurkar Gangu, Keswani Ratni, Gheowala Sharada, Jhaveri Hansa, Mehta Malati, Munciff Kalindi.

S. S. C. EXAM.

The following students have passed the S. S. C. Examination only:—

Deshmukh Pramila, Gaitonde Ambu, Arya Shantadevi, Desai Dravina, Desai Pushpavati, Modha Vinakumari, Pandit Pushpavati, Patel Anasuya, Patel Shanta, Parikh Bhanumati, Rawal Kamalaben, Soparkar Damayanti, Shukla Vidyagauri, Bhatt Prabhalaxmi, Doshi Taramati, Khaladkar Champa, Desai Sudha, Shah Shantara Dave Prabhavati, Parekh Kushiben, Shah Dhiriben, Shah Kanta, Sheth Pushpavati, Shah Champa, Sheth Zaveriben, Lakhani Bhagwanti, Lalwani Janki, Unarkat Laxmi, Shah Bhanumati Abhyankar Pramodini, Hatwalne Kusum, Hardas Kamal, Karnik Shakuntala, Kelkar Kusum, Kolte Yamu, Kothekar Kusum, Pandharipande Godu, Desai Jasumati, Mamuben Chhchhayya, Paleja Tamuben, Anekar Malini.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

A Marriage Nuisance

Are marriages made in heaven or on the public streets? This is the intriguing question one finds asking oneself who beholds the thoroughness and imperturbableness with which some wedding parties spread their chairs along the public roads and generally occupy them (the roads) in a manner calculated to render it impossible for the pedestrian to effect his passage. They move along and fill the streets with as much freedom and unconcern as if they were in their own home—and while the English have the modesty to claim only their houses as their castles, these gentlemen seem to pretend that even the public roads are 'their' castles. While acknowledging that marriage being a joyous and festive occasion, the celebrators are justified in squeezing the utmost fun possible, one would point out that one's enjoyment should not go to the extent of being a nuisance to others.

Broadcasting Experiment

The Indian State Broadcasting Service, with the sanction of the Government of India, have decided to have a powerful central broadcasting station with a view to centralise the Radio talent in the country and to eliminate the obstacle presented by the atmospherics so that a crystal-clear reception could be obtained throughout.

The new scheme, if put into practice, would overcome the obstacle regarding space, by short waves, so that the reception would be very clear in all the parts of the country.

The experiments will be carried out in Bombay by the State Broadcasting Service in co-operation with the Indian Radio and Cable Communication Ltd.

Our Tramways

A fine of Rs. 25 was imposed on a passenger travelling in a tram car ignoring the protest of the Inspector that the car was full. There is no doubt that the Court took a serious view of the case and in order to prevent a repetition imposed a deterrent sentence. But who is to prosecute the Company for carrying passengers in excess of the number permitted in the licence? It is not an uncommon sight to see tram cars passing along every day carrying several excess passengers who are a nuisance to those in the car and a danger to those wanting to alight or mount the tram.

Who is, may one ask, responsible to see that the trams are in a fit condition to travel in? Has the Company any right to run bug-laden trams which are a constant source of annoyance to those using the service?

Foreign Exploiters Of Patriotic Sentiments

Mr. Munshi Elaborates Gandhiji's New Definition Of Swadeshi

BOMBAY, May 25.

Mr. K. M. Munshi has issued the following statement on Gandhiji's new definition of Swadeshi:—

"Gandhiji's definition of 'Swadeshi' has provoked thought in the country and not a little of heart-searching. It has put a plain issue before all honest and sincere workers. Are things which we call 'Swadeshi' to-day really and truly Swadeshi? Swadeshism has come to attain a religious significance with millions of Indians. The definition brings to the foreground the material issue whether we should continue to exploit this patriotic sentiment any longer in order to enable goods which are not wholly made in India to be passed off as such.

Two classes of persons could be relied upon to resist the acceptance of this definition. One consists of persons who are directly or indirectly benefitted by large industries, which will be placed beyond the pale of 'Swadeshi' by new definition. The other consists of persons who, once the definition is accepted, would be rudely awakened to find that what they all along considered to be Swadeshi was nothing of the kind.

EXPLOITING SENTIMENT.

The resisatnce of the first class is interested and need not be considered. Those who use foreign machinery or material or combine with foreign exploiters or disregard national aspirations have no right to exploit any patriotic sentiments in their own interests. Those large industries which were generously supported by the national sentiment in 1930-31 have themselves to thank if they find themselves excluded from this definition. When the tide of Swadeshi sentiment was surging high, they failed to consolidate their resources in the interests of true Swadeshi, and when the tide turned they were the first to depart from the path which patriotism should have dictated. This new definition constitutes a reminder to them of the great opportunities which they neglected. They have no prescriptive right over the Swadeshi sentiment which they were the first to profit by and first to disregard.

The second class of persons will be certainly unhappy for some time, but will soon find satisfaction in the fact that every rupee which they spend or secure for Swadeshi will remain in the country.

GENUINE SWADESHI.

If this definition is accepted by the All-India Swadeshi Sangh it may revolutionise the Swadeshi movement to a considerable extent. The stores and exhibitions which flourish on the vague notion of 'Swadeshi' prevailing at present will have to be remodelled on stricter lines. But what the movement will lose in extent, it will gain in intensity and effectiveness. Stores and exhibitions restricted to genuine Swadeshi articles will give status and stimulant to many small industries which are now languishing for want of public recognition."—A.P.

RELIEF TO GUJARAT FARMERS

5 Lakhs Needed To Rehabilitate Them

AHMEDABAD, May 25.

The Gujarat Farmers Relief Committee is to meet at Ahmedabad on May 27 for consideration of reports received from the districts, to lay down the lines on which relief is to be distributed and to approve of the relief already distributed.

Relief measures on a small scale have been already started in Ras. It is felt that in view of the approaching monsoon a sum of Rs. 1 lakh is needed urgently for the supply of bullocks, fodder, agricultural implements and seeds, etc. The total estimates for rehabilitation of farmers is estimated at about 5 lakhs.—United Press.

"CHRONICLE" 'QUAKE RELIEF FUND

The following is a further list of donations to the Earthquake Relief Fund received on Friday:

Merchants & Brokers of New Bardan Galli through Valji Morarji Shah Sakarchand	133	4
Manekchand Pethpurwala	10	0
D K Ellis	25	0
Vasantram M. Parulkar	5	0
M D Thakor	25	0
Total Rs.	198	4

MR. MAJUMDAR'S APPEAL ADMITTED

Against C. P. M's Order To Execute Bond

CALCUTTA, May 25.

Mr. Justice Guha and Mr. Justice Bartley admitted to-day an appeal made on behalf of Niharendu Dutta Majumdar, Bar-at-Law, against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate directing him under section 118 Cr. P. C. to execute a bond for Rs. 1,000 with two sureties for Rs. 500/ each to keep the peace for one year in default to undergo one year's simple imprisonment.

It is alleged that the appellant was one of the main leaders of the Port and Dock Workers Union formed lately and made inflammatory speeches exhorting his audience to use violence against the members of a rival organisation.—A. P.

Lebong Outrage Sequel

CALCUTTA, May 25

Sunil Sen Gupta arrested in connection with the Lebong outrage was remanded in police custody till May 28 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

Jagannath Sircar who was arrested in the same connection was discharged.—A. P.

18 PERSONS ARRESTED FOR ARMED DACOITY

COMILLA, May 25.

In connection with the armed dacoity reported a fortnight ago from Natherpetua wherein 18 persons sustained gunshot wounds, and property worth Rs. 18,000 was looted by the raiders Jatishcandra Chowdhury of Madhupur and five others belonging to the adjoining villages have been arrested up till now.—United Press.

SUPPRESSION OF TERRORISM

Comilla Youth Arrested

COMILLA, May 25.

Piyushkanti Ghosh, a son of a demonstrator of the Comilla College, was arrested yesterday under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act for being found, it is alleged, in possession of objectionable writings.—United Press

SCHOOLS & SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS

Sind Doing Its Bit For Harijan Uplift

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) May 24.

The Hyderabad (Sind) Harijan Sewak Sangh is every month doing more and more work for the upliftment of local Harijans who are about 2500. Recently two schools have been opened at Tando Md. Khan and Talhar At Talhar a lady teacher has been appointed. So far 150 students including 20 girls are acquiring education in the school of the mandal.

About 9 months back a Co-operative Credit Society for Municipal sweepers was opened and it is steadily progressing. At present the the Society has 93 members. Their sanitary and health conditions are also not ignored. The scheme of supplying windows in their dingy houses in hand and it is being carried on with success. An exclusive bath room is being constructed by the municipality in the quarter.

Congress And Award

National Prestige Demands Its Rejection, Says Moonje

BOMBAY, Friday.

We of the Hindu Mahasabha annot be too grateful to our eader Pandit Malaviya and my iend and leader Mr. Aney for e clear, definite and bold lead hich they have given to the ngress and the country at large respect of the British Governnt's decision on the communal oblem of India.

The Congress is the premier rent organisation of Indian P s embracing in itself an ring to represent all political ies functioning in the coun in the general broad-line of r activities and as such, it hmands the respect of all. t when the leaders of the Con ss in their pride and short ghtedness begin to think of and xhibit the Congress as a mere Political Party, as opposed to the other parties in the country, they do not fully comprehend what harm they do unwittingly to the position and prestige of the Congress.

POSITION OF CONGRESS.

To the Congress, the Hindus, Muslims, Christians and others must all be equal nationals, and it should not show partiality or favouritism to one community at the cost of the other. Neither should it connive at or put up with without protest any such favouritism or partiality exercised by the Government to keep the communities ever apart quarrelling with each other.

The Congress should stand for nationalism pure and simple in its determination not to accept any Communal Settlement which is not based upon mutual agreement.

CONGRESS COMMITMENT

There is already one such agreement which is known as the Lucnnow Pact, and if the Muslims want to repudiate it, the Congress should not give its blessings even by connivance or silence to any other settlement which is not the result of mutual agreement.

I am glad Pandit Malaviya who is the only experienced and veteran leader in the Congress next to Mahatma Gandhi, has uttered a most timely reminder to the Congressmen that the commitments of the Congress in the solution of its Communal Problem are limited to "Joint Electorates with reservation of seats for Minorities on a population basis and the right to contest further seats."

PRESTIGE DEMANDS IT

Pandit Malaviyaji further reminds us: "This is the scheme which (no less a person than) Gandhiji placed as a representative of the Congress before the Round Table Conference." If the British Government have accepted neither the National Demand nor the Solution of the Communal Problem of Gandhiji, i.e. of the Congress, the prestige of the Congress and Gandhiji demands that along wth the Constitutional proposals of the White Paper, the decision of the British Government on the Communal Problem also, on which the White Paper is based, should also be rejected equally summarily.

This is exactly the position of the Hindu Mahasabha, of which notice has already been given to Dr. Ansari by Bhai Permanand, the President of the Hindu Mahasabha. In our desire to maintain and enhance the position and dignity of the Congress, we hope and trust it will not be ignored.

"COMMUNAL AWARD MUST BE REJECTED"

U. P. Hindu Mahasabha Demounces Patna Decision

CAWNPORE, May 25.

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the U. P. Provincial Hindu Sabha held last night with Captain Raja Durga Narain Singh in the shair, a resolution was adopted to hold the session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha in Cawnpore.

Another resolution of the meeting requested the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha to impress on the Parliamentary Board of the Congress to include in its programme complete rejection of the Communal Award which, in the opinion of the meeting, was obviously unjust to the majority community and calculated to retard the growth of corporate nationalism in India.

PATNA DECISIONS CONDEMNED

The meeting also condemned the Patna decisions on the ground that even the White Paper was not denounced, no policy was declared, the Communal Award was not even touched and no light was thrown on the fundamental problems confronting them.

A propaganda Committee consisting of Mr. Jyotish Prasad Dixit, Mr. Nanakchand, ex-M.L.C., Mr. Gourishanker Misra, Mr. Srivastava Shukla, Mr. Harkaran Nath Misra, Mr. Hukumchand, ex-M.L.C., and Mr. Ganpatsahai was formed in connection with the forthcoming Assembly elections.

The meeting regretted that the U. F. Government did not issue passport to Mr. Jyothir Prasad Dixit for the purpose of proceeding to Japan to join the Budhist Conference there and requested the Nizam to intervene in the case against Ramchandra Dehlvi.—A. P.

"UNJUST AND ANTI-NATIONAL"

Mahasabha Secy. Denounces Communal Award

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, May 23

Interviewed by your representative on the Patna Congress decisions, Babu Jagatnarainlal, general secretary, Hindu Mahasabha and a member of the A.I.C.C., said:—"The A. I. C. C has given a correct and timely lead to the country by approving of the suspension of civil disobedience. It signifies neither defeat nor failure but means giving a breathing time to the nation which fully deserves and needs it after the mightly and continuous struggle accompanied by the most heroic sacrifice which it has carried on for the last several years.

The Congress has also wisely assumed the control of its parliamentary wing after having decided to permit council-entry for the sake of accomodating a large section of true and genuine Congressmen who have been in favour of it. What is however regrettable is the fact that the programme and policy of the Congress Parliamentary Board have been left altogether vague and undefined. Dr. Ansari the president of the Congress parlamentary board in the course of his statement has left the position of the Congress in relation to the communal award entirely vague.

I would theferoe, still await the announcement of the programme and policy to be formulated by the Congress parliamentary board before pronouncing a definite opinion upon it. But, the fact remains that there is a clear attempt within the Congress to avoid facing the issue of the communal award even though they know and realise that it is vicious, unjust and anti-national."

FOR SOLIDARITY OF PORTUGUESE EMPIRE

Object Of Colonial Exhibition In June

NOVA GOA, May 23

On June 10 next the Portuguese Colonial Exhibition will be held at Oporto, the commercial capital of Portugal.

The President of the Republic, it is believed, will perform the opening ceremony. The main idea behind this exhibition is to bring the different units of the Portuguese Empire into closer contact with a view to fostering trade and industry.

As a side attraction, there will be folk-dances performed by people specially sent from the colonies. The Government of Portuguese India have already sent a troupe of artistes from Goa who will execute Indian dancing, singing, and snake-charming; while, it is expected, the Africans will perform voodoo magic. Some colonies have also sent indigenous troops for display.—A. P.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO GOVERNOR

Sholapur Municipality's Decision

SHOLAPUR, May 25.

At a meeting of the Sholapur Municipality presided over by its new president, Mr. Diwakar Rao Bahadur Mulay's proposition to present an address of welcome to His Excellency the Governor when he comes here in August, was passed by a majority. The meeting also resolved to appoint a sub-committee of five councillors including Rao Bahadur Mulay to draft the address.—A. P.

TO-NIGHT GALA OPENING

KOLHAPUR CINETONE'S (Kolhapur)

1st Marathi Musical Masterpiece

LEELA— :DEOKI:

VINAYAK— :VASUDEO:

आकाश-वाणी

AKASHWANI

PHATAK— :KANSA:

PENDHARKAR :DIKPAL:

Delicious Music—BEST CHARACTER REPRESENTATION—

India's & Kolhapur Cinetone's 1st Cartoon

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IT IS COMING ? ? ?

For Booking Apply to:

KOLHAPUR TALKIES DISTRIBUTORS

Govardhan Building, Parekh Street, BOMBAY No. 4.

MAJESTIC CINEMA Girgaum.

Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Matinee on Sat. and Sun. at 2-30 p. m.

FRACAS OVER MARRIAGE PROCESSION

Magistrate Receives Three Wounds

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, May 25.

A fracas occurred late last night when a Hindu marriage procession was attacked by a band of Muslim goondas, Malik Tulsidas, Honorary Magistrate, one of the marriage party, receiving three wounds. It is stated that dispute arose over Mahabirdal band party's objecting to and disallowing Muslim dancers from participating in the marriage procession.

Major Bradshaw, Deputy Commissioner, and Superintendent of Police immediately arrived on the spot and dispersed the excited crowd and brought the situation under control. Armed police are patrolling the affected area. Malik Tulsidas is making satisfactory progress in hospital.—A. P.

Boycotted For Converting American

SIMLA, May 25.

The conversion of the American missionary, Mr. E. Stockes, to Hinduism with the name Satyanand had an interesting sequel in the District Court to-day when Pandit Saranpath, a resident of Kotgarh, who performed the conversion ceremony, filed a complaint under section 500 I.P.C. against certain Hindus of Kotgarh for alleged boycotting him at a meeting held on October 31 last year.

The hearing has been fixed for to-morrow.—A. P.

SULTANPUR ENQUIRY ENDS

Report Expected In June

KAPURTHALA, May 25.

The Sultanpur Enquiry came to a close to-day when the members, Sir Abdul Hamid and Lt. Col. Griffin, heard at length arguments of Mr. Gauba, Barristar of Lahore, who represented the All-India Muslim Conference at the Enquiry. Report of the Committee is expected to be published on June 7.—A. P.

LOAN SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FOREIGN EDUCATION

Application for Loan Scholarships from persons of the Goud Saraswat Brahaman community desirous of proceeding for higher education to a foreign country are invited up to 30th June 1934 by the Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyakasha Goud Saraswat Brahman Foreign Education Society, who have at their disposal this year a sum of Rs. 5,000 for being distributed in one or more Loan Scholarships. Forms of application and copies of the extract of rules of the Society may be had from the Secretary, Dehdasti House, Dongersi Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

CHOWKIDARS' PROMTITUDE SAVES LIVES

MEERUT, May 25.

Prompt and creditable action of a grassfarm's chowkidars saved four British officers and their Indian driver's lives last night from certain death. Last night about 8-30 a Major, a Captain and two other officers were returned from golf in the Captain's car when the car leapt a parapet and plunged fifteen feet, turning turtle.

Receiving information Mr. Haywood, Assistant proceeded to the scene of the occurrence and found the car lying absolutely burnt down. The Indian driver who received serious injury and the Major who had been badly injured by the windscreen were removed to hospital immediately while the other officers received bruises and cuts which were not serious. Chowkidars extricated the occupants from the car just before the petrol tank caught fire reducing he car to cinders —A. P.

SEQUEL TO DEOBHOG SHOOTING

37 Youths Marched To Jail

DACCA, May 25.

Altogether 37 young men were arrested so far in connection with the Deobhog Shooting Outrage on April 10, when one Mahommedan village was shot dead and another sustained gun shot injuries at the hands of three alleged terrorists following a challenge by the former. All have been detained at the local Central Jail.

It is understood that the identification parade was held yesterday, inside the jail when Muzaffar Ahmad who was injured is reported to have been identified.—United Press.

1 Degree Above Normal

CITY'S TEMPERATURES AT 8 A. M. ON FRIDAY.

Following is the summary of the Meteorological Observations,

For the best illustrated poster depicting the causes of blindness in India and measures for its prevention, the Punjab branch of the Indian Red Cross Society has offered a cash prize of Rs. 50.

during 24 hours, ending 8 a.m. of 25th May, 1934:—

Change at 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.007 inches.

Temperature (at 8 a.m.):—

Dry bulb 85.0 degrees.

Wet bulb 78.3 degrees.

Temperature during 24 hours:—

Maximum 92.2 deg. (1.0 above normal).

Minimum 81.0 deg. (0.8 above normal).

At 8 a.m.:—

Relative Humidity 73 per cent.

Direction of Wind W-N-W.

Velocity of Wind 4 miles p. hr.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 175 miles.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 3.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

Bombay, May 25.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 88.1 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean-sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean-sea level.

Australians Draw With Hampshire

Chipperfield Plays Dashing Innings; Scores 116 In 115 Minutes

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 25.

The match between the Australians and Hampshire was drawn. Between lunch and tea intervals, the Home team hit up 169 for 7 wickets and declared. Arnold carried his bat for 109. He excelled in straight driving and hit altogether one six and 14 fours.

At wicket altogether for three hours, he gave one chance, at 41, and was missed by Darling.

When the Australians went in on their second innings, light was falling and when they had made ten runs for one wicket, stumps were finally drawn.

SCORES AT A GLANCE.

Hampshire 1st innings	420
2nd innings (for 7)	169
Australia 1st innings	433
2nd innings (for 1)	10

When the match between Hampshire and the Australians was continued to-day, the tourists' innings soon came to a close, Fleet-Smith being caught by a substitute near the screen. Chipperfield who remained not out with 116 played a splendid innings being particularly strong on the leg side. He scored his 116 in 115 minutes and hit altogether one six and 16 fours. Baring who is suffering from swollen knee did not field. Concluding scores:

AUSTRALIANS.—1st Innings.

Chipperfield (not out)	116
Fleetwood-Smith, c Substitute b Kennedy	4
Extras	16
Total	433

Bowling Analysis:—Baring 26/1/121/5, Kennedy 23, 5/3/81/2, Crease 7/0/34/0, Lowndes 21/3/95/1, Boyes 23/6/86/2.

HOME TEAM'S SECOND KNOCK.

Going in on their second innings Hampshire, before lunch, lost one wicket for 75 runs, Moore being out l-b-w in attempting a turn to leg.

HAMPSHIRE (2nd Innings)

Arnold (not out)	109
Pothecary l.b.w. o Oreilly	27
Mead C Oldfield b Oreilly	0
Lowndes b Oreilly	1
Tennyson l.b.w. b Fleetwood Smith	0
Creese l.b.w. b Oreilly	8
Kennedy c Kippax b Fleetwood Smith	5
Boyes (not out)	3
Extras	5
Total (for 7 wkts declared)	169

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Oreilly 4 for 34; Fleetwood-Smith 3 for 86.

Scores:—

AUSTRALIA (2nd Innings)

Darling c McCorkel b Lowndes	1
Chipperfield (not out)	5
McCabe (not out)	0
Extras	4
Total (for one wicket)	10

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Lowndes 1 for nil.

First Class Cricket Result

LONDON, May 25.

The following are the results of cricket matches which commenced on Wednesday:—

Kent vs Gloucestershire.—Kent won by 235 runs. Kent 333 and 211. Gloucester 173 and 136 (Freeman six for 59).

Derby vs Northans.—Derby won by an innings and 147 runs. Derby 345. Northans 120 (Mitchell four for 55) and following on 78 (Mitchell four for 32).

Leicestershire vs Sussex—Sussex won by an innings and six runs. Leicester 241 and ninety-eight (Wensley five for 31 and Jas. Langridge five for 37). Sussex 345 (Smith five for 75).

Somerset vs. Middlesex:—Middlesex won the first innings by points. Somerset 253 and 419 (Hawkins 96, White 93). Middlesex 458 for 9 declared.

Lancashire vs. Essex:—Essex won the first innings by points. Lancashire 187 and 160 for 3 (Tyldesley 100 not-out). Essex 305 for 8 (declared).

Glamorgan vs. Worcestershire:—Worcester won the first innings by points. Glamorgan 235 and 167 for one (Dyson 53, E. Davies 73 not-out), Worcestershire 505 for 5 (declared), (Pataudi 214, not-out).

Cambridge University vs. Notts:—The match ended in a draw. Cambridge 245 and 219 for 7, declared (Davie 53, Human 77, Gunn 5 for 48). Notts 223 for 9, declared (Palham 4 for 44) and 105 for 2.

Yorkshire vs. Warwickshire:—This match also ended in a draw. Yorkshire 370. Warwickshire 205 for 5 (Hill 70).—Reuter's Special.

PATAUDI'S RECORD.

LONDON, May 25.

The Nawab of Pataudi played a free game in an innings lasting for 5 hours and hit 18 fours. He has distinctly furthered his Test claims.—Reuter's Special.

TJ-g

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

PRESTWICK, May 25.

James Wallace of Troon, Glasgow ship-plater, contests the 36-hole in the final British Amateur Golf Championship, with the American Walker Cup Player, Lawson Little of Sanfrancisco tomorrow. There were no surprising result in the quarter-finals to-day.—Reuter.

"TUXEDO" WINS MANCHESTER CUP

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 25.

The Manchester Cup race was run at Manchester over a distance of One Mile and four furlongs and resulted as follows:—

Tuxedo	1
Overall	2
Misanthrope	3

Fifteen ran; won by three lengths; one and a half lengths separated second and third.

The following were the starting prices:—

9/1 Tuxedo; 100/6 Overhall; 100/6 Misanthrope.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN ATHLETES IN COLOMBO

To Give Exhibition On June 13

COLOMBO, May 25.

The Australian team chosen to represent the Commonwealth in the British Empire Games to be held in London during August, has consented to give exhibition in Colombo on June, 13.

Consisting of about 20 in number including two ladies Miss Claire Dennis, an Olympic Swimmer and Miss Lesly Thompson, Champion Diver of Australia, the Australian team will go through a long programme here before they embark on the "Ormonde", the same night for Europe.

All arrangements for the sports meet is in the hands of the Ceylon A.A.A. This will start at 4-30 p.m., and most of the leading Ceylon althletes will take part in it. In the evening Cork, the Light-Weight Amateur Boxing Champion of Australia will meet Danton Obeysekers at the Town Hall. The Australian team will be entertained to dinner at the G. O. H. before their departure.—United Press.

FRENCH HARD COURT TENNIS

Miss Leela Row Sustains Defeat In First Round

PARIS, May 24.

In the French Harcourt Tennis Championship first round, Miss Andrus beat Miss Leela Row 6—4 10—8.

In the second round Sleem beat Xydis (Greece) 6—1, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.—Reuter.

ALL BOMBAY BRIDGE TOURNAMENT

The All Bombay Bridge Tournament will be held under auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association. Entrance Fee is Rs. 1/- per pair and entries will be closed on 2nd of June 1934. For further particulars write to the Hon. Secretary, Kanara Saraswat Association, Gamdevi or Bombay Sudents' Brotherhood.

Following is the Middlesex team against the Australians on 26th May: Enthoven, Allen, Robins, Peebles, George Newman, Hendren, Price, Hart, Hulme, J Smith and Bailey, lately of Hants who was recently qualified for Middlesex.

His Highness the Maharao Saheb has once more decided on a European tour towards the middle of June.

Rationalism To Rescue Of Mass Ignorance

India Must Shake Off Its Religious Bigotry If It Wants To Progress Says Dr. D'Avoine

Believers in religion here, it matters not what creed they belong to, are found of asserting that their faith is of a transcendental nature, a gift from above, and that all the theories and facts of science, which are contradictory to the principles on which their faith is based, are futile against it. Such a ridiculous assertion is made by the devotees of all religions. The Jews, the Christians, the Mahomedans, the Hindus and even the Parsis, though in a microscopic number, claim that faith is a divine gift, and that it is not the mission of Rationalism to disturb their cherished beliefs. It is not, of course, the mission of Rationalism to convert any body. No Rationalist, would feel any pleasure to see an individual, half-baked in the study of Rationalism, proclaiming at large that he is one, while, owing to defective education, he is liable to make an ass of himself at the slighest opportunity. We hold that no man can become a Rationalist unless he has the necessary intellectual equipment to become one. By intellectual equipment we certainly do not mean that only the Rationalists are intellectual people and all others are fools. We mean nothing of the kind. There are many highly intellectual people who are not Rationalists, but believe in some supernatural mysteries or other. We believe that these people's education has been generally one-sided; something has been neglected. They may have received a fine classical education, may be well versed in languages, mathematics and other branches of knowledge, may be excellently trained for the professional career they have adopted, but something has been neglected which renders them incapable of taking all into consideration to form a lucid judgment on the scheme of things, and to draw the logical and rational conclusion that only sound thinking enables one to do, writes Dr. C. L. D'Avoine Editor of "Reason" in the latest issue of that paper.

Lack Of Education.

In most cases it will be seen that such people have not received an all round scientific education, which alone could help them to have a clear idea of the many problems which must be intelligently understood before one can claim to have properly grasped the philosophy of Rationalism. Let us suppose that it is necessary to discuss the theory of the evolution of the Cosmos with a person who has not the slighest idea of Astronomy and Astrophysics. It may be a waste of time to do so, and such a person may not fall in line with the view of Rationalism that the Universe did not come into existence all of a sudden by a creative fiat. It may equally be a waste of time to discuss the question of the existence of the soul, survival after death, etc., with a person who has no knowledge of biology. As a matter of fact, there are many persons who are very competent in some departments of science only, for instance, in physics without knowing anything of biology. Such people arguing on the question of the existence of the soul very often adopt a line which no competent biologist will do. They will talk of a mysterious vital principle to account for the phenomenon of life which a biologist does not find necessary to do. They will seriously discuss the possibility of mind or consciousness surviving the dissolution of the brain which a biologist will not dare assert. And so on, one finds that a defective knowledge of a branch of science in a person may lead to a confusion of thought in a discussion with another who is thoroughly versed in it, and no agreement between the two can be reached.

Common Herd

If such is the case among well educated people how can anybody talk of Rationalists trying to make converts? The very idea is absurd. All that Rationalism expects is that people of an inquiring turn of mind, sincere seekers after truth, may be encouraged to study things for themselves, to carefully consider both sides of the question, and to form a scientific habit of mind so that their conviction and beliefs may rest on such a solid foundation that is proof against errors and fallacies. It is only people who are temperamentally fitted to do so, people who are free from bias, prejudice and bigotry, people who are mentally active and diligent who may be expected to take an interest in Rationalism. Is the common herd capable of doing this? People who talk of their faith being above reason have not the slightest idea of what Rationalism is or what it stands for: they belong to this common herd and they have no choice but to remain where they are tethered. The pride of such people is that the majority all over the world believe in some sort of religion. They look upon this as the natural disposition of man, and think that this alone indicates that religion is indispensable to mankind. Such people are not intelligent enough to understand that the world has slumbered for thousand of years in ignorance and that it is only recently that general education has begun to spread. Take the case of Europe. For centuries only a few could read and write; the great majority was steeped in the darkest ignorance and were therefore the victims of the grossest superstitions one could imagine. Is it any wonder that in such a condition religion flourished like the bay tree? All this shows what a long start religion has had over Rationalism which could only come into existence with the advancement of knowledge.

Ignorance Still Rules

Even now, ignorance still rules the world. In the West, the vast majority only know the R's and a good number is still illiterate. In Asia and Africa the vast majority is illiterate; a small number can read and write and only a few thousands can be said to be very highly educated. Yet, in spite of this, in spite of the fact that Rationalism did not exist, so to speak, two hundred years ago, it is remarkable how it has spread among people competent to understand it. To-day, in the West most highly educated people are more or less Rationalists, and even those who would not accept the term to denote their belief cannot be said to be believers in the sense that their forbears were. Many, who have not altogether abandoned Christianity, no longer believe in its supernatural claims, though they stick to its ethical doctrines. The same phenomenon is seen in other religions, so that one may say without fear of contradiction that wherever one goes one sees that the more the people are learned the less they are orthodox, and the more they are ignorant the more they are religious. It is for thoughtful people to realize what is in store for religion if education is going to spread unhampered and unfettered. Education has become such a serious menace to religion that one of the greatest concerns of religious teachers is to secure the education of the young. In this they have been pretty successful so far. There is no doubt that religious schools and colleges may, for sometime to come, greatly obstruct the course of sound, real education and keep people who are educated in them under the sway of the Churches. This sort of thing, however, cannot last for ever. People cannot always be deceived. Already certain countries in Europe have recognised that to lessen the influence of priests on people it is necessary to forbid religious schools to teach the young. In France "les ecoles laikues" have mostly replaced the religious schools; in Spain it is hoped that such will be the case before long. Russia is conducting a wonderful experiment in the respect which is bound to regenerate that country. They have made great progress in education in Turkey, and in England, despite the power of the Church, steady pressure is being made to free the schools from the domination of the clergy.

Missionary Schools

Here, in India, the prospects are not so promising. The schools are mostly in the hands of the missionaries, and the Government have reason to praise them for doing what they themselves cannot do. People here rightly recognise that were it not for these missionaries, most probably they would have received no education at all, and many say that a defective education is better than no education at all. It must also be said that for many here the environment and circumstances are not favourable yet for the establishment of non-religious schools. Take the case of the Christians as an instance. Most of the Roman Catholics in India are descended from people who were converted by the most bigoted fanatics of Europe—the Portuguese and Spaniards.

In a country where conservative habits of the people are deep rooted, and things move slowly, the environment created by these early Christian Missionaries has hardly been changed. It is only now that some of these people have begun to get a smattering of knowledge. The last census shows that 75 per cent of the Roman Catholics in India are still illiterate. It is only natural that such people should look upon Christianity as a wonderful things considering that, so far as they are concerned, it has certainly changed their social status and their outlook on life. This explains why priests who have been expelled from their countries in Europe hurry to India, knowing full well that they will receive a hearty welcome here. For a long time to come it is possible that they will find India a paradise on earth until the inevitable takes place when Rationalism will begin to penetrate among these Christians and show them how they have lagged behind in the intellectual advances of mankind by their foolish delusion that their Church is built up on an impregnable rock and so forth and that only their priests can teach the truth.

BIG OFFER TO CARNERA

£10,000 To Fight Gains In Leicester

Mr. Jim Panter, the Leicester promoter, has made an offer to Primo Carnera, the wold's heavyweight champion, to fight Larry Gains if the Italian beats Max Baer.

Ten thousand pounds is the alluring purse being dangled before the champion's eyes. Gains is willing to fight for nothing—just for the opportunity of winning the title, which, of course, would have to be at stake.

The fight—also, of course—would have to be at Leicester.

What paradoxical situations our leading boxers would lead themselves into if their castles in the air were to settle on solid foundations!

World Or Empire?

Gains recently lost the British Empire title to Len Harvey. He is willing to back himself for £1,000 in a return match against Harvey.

Harvey is engaged, first of all to defend both the Empire and British titles against Jack Petersen.

There is this much in it—Mr. Panter has got in first with an offer calculated to attract Carnera to these shores. There must be other promoters prepared to match him with Petersen or Harvey for a similar sum even if those two boxers did not adopt quite the same philanthropic attitude as Gains.

Pataudi Scores All Round The Wicket

Voce Overshadows Larwood In Bowling For Notts County

LONDON, May 24.

Hendren played very bright cricket with offdrives, hooks and squarecuts. He took an hour to make 58 runs, his score including eight 4's. Hulme was the master of all the bowling. His powerful offdrives and pulls were a delight to watch. His century to-day was the first in two years, his chief hits being eighteen boundaries.

Walters played confidently though he was missed when he was six. He was effective on both sides of the wicket and took 80 minutes to make 50, reaching the boundary ten times. Worthington was powerful on the onside and reached his 50 in 90 minutes.

Voce took the last four wickets in fourteen deliveries conceding three runs. In the morning he got 5 wickets for 9 runs and greatly overshadowed Larwood whose figures were 8/28/1.

Gibbons made no mistake in an innings lasting 5 hours 10 miutes during which he hit fifteen boundaries. He helped the Nawab of Pataudi to add 274 for the second wicket. Pataudi scored all round the wicket, and was at the crease for 3 hours and 40 minutes.—Reuter's Special.

NAWAB OF PATAUDI.

INDIAN CLUB PUNISHED BY W. I. F. A.

Colaba United Footballers Suspended

The following statement has been issued by the Secretary of the Western India Football Association:—

At a meeting of the Committee of the W. I. F. A.Ltd. held on Sunday moring it was resolved to request Mr. S. K. Irani to meet the Committee on Tuesday evening and explain why Colaba United refused to attend the presentation of Cup and distribution of medals at the end of the previous evening's re-played final.

Mr. S. K. Irani failed to comply with the request to attend this meeting but a letter from him was submitted to the Honorary Secretary endeavouring to justify his action in preventing the team from attening the prize distribution on Saturday, May 19h, and also withdrawing his team from the Gossage Cup and Harwood League.

It was resolved that the explanation and the withdrawal be not accpted and that in view of the misconduct of the club following the conclusion of the replayed final on the above mentioned date and also taking into consideration the club's previous unsatisfactory record in 1923 and 1925 that the affiliation of the Colaba United F. C. be cancelled under Rule 11 "Affiliation" as from the 20th instant.

It was further resolved that the following players be suspended 'sine die' and be debarred from playing in games under the jurisdiction of the W.I.F.A. Ltd.

1. Narayan.
2. Premlal.
3. Ramchander.
4. Mahomed.
5. Dadoo.
6. Mantolia.
7. Maneck.
8. Ramkrishna.
9. Munaswamy.
10. Baba.
11. Krishna.

Should any or all of the said players tender to the Association on or before May 29th through its Honorary Secretary an unqualified apology for their m's-conduct, such suspension shall be subject to re-consideration on the merits of each individual case.

It was further resolved that Mr. S. K. Irani, Honorary Secretary Colaba United F. C. be suspended 'sine die' from taking part in the management of any club affiliated to the W.I.F.A. Ltd.

Notice of these suspensions will be forwarded to all affliated clubs and for information to the Honorary Secretary, I. H. F., and Honorary Secretary, Indian Football League, and the Hony. Secretary, Bombay Referees Association.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Bengal Club's Ground Parel

SUNDAY'S OPENING MATCHES

Matunga Hindus vs. Jacob Circle F.C. Kick-off 4-45 p.m., followed by Havero F.C. vs. Star of Muslim, at 5-45 p.m.

Admission to the stands and enclosed ground two annas and one anna respectively per day.

POLICE BAN IN HUBLI

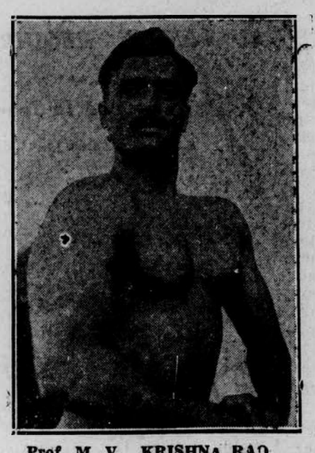
(From Our Coressppondent).

BELGAUM, May 23.

Masurkar Maharaj, who is at present carrying on Hindu missionary work in the Karnatak converted about 200 Christians of Kalghatgi to Hinduism. He has established Hindu Dharma Samrakshan Samasthas at Hubli, Dharwar and other places, and is busy touring Karnatak impressing on the Hindus the necessity of Sangathan.

Owing to frequent petty thefts in various parts of the Hubli town, the Police authorities have, under the District Police Act, prohibited citizens from moving about after 11 p.m. and are strictly enforcing the same.

Note:—No other man in the World has ever DARED make such an OFFER!



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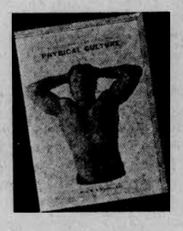

Prof. M. V. KRISHNA RAO,
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DESPERATE STRUGGLE WITH THIEF

Neighbours Come To Rescue And Arrest Sankli Street Robber

The story of how an alleged thief, attempted to commit robbery in the early hours of the morning on Friday was narrated before Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazgaon, by Sergeant Race of the Agripada Police Station when he applied on the same day for the remand of the accused, who is lying injured in the J. J. Hospital.

It appears that at about 3 a.m. this morning a man dressed in shots and a banian entered the house of the complainant, Abdul Hussan Mahomed Tuki, on the first uoor of Hashnuk Building at Sankli Street, and began to fiddle and fumble with the clothes.

Abdul Tuki woke up to find the accused removing some clothes from his room to the verandah outside. The accused returned again and began to examine the contents of a pant pocket, but finding nothing, removed it and was going away, when the complainant who was all the while watching the movement of the accused jumped up and grabbed him from the back. The accused pulled out a knife and stabbed Abdul Tuki on the back Abdul Tuki clung to him tenaciously when the accused tried to pull him down the stairs. Accused and the complainant both rolled down the stairs and the neighbours coming out apprehended the accused and handed him over to the police.

Both the complainant and the accused are under treatment in the J. J. Hospital.

The accused refused to give his name.

The police asked for the remand of the accused on the charge of voluntarily causing hurt to the complainant in committing robbery.

His Worship remanded the accused to police custody till June 6, pending inquiries.

37 MEN CHARGED WITH GAMBLING

Vehement Protest Against Remand Application

When Rama Kishan and 36 others arrested on charge of Satta gambling were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday there were vehement protests made by counsel for the various accused persons, against the remand application moved by the police.

Mr. Chelshanker D. Vyas, appearing for one of the accused, narrated the circumstances under which the accused was arrested from the Old Sutta Gully without any justifiable ground. The accused belonged to Peshawar, he said and had come to Bombay for the purpose of establishing trade connections.

Mr. Vyas, emphasised the fact that the accused was an absolute stranger to Bombay and did not know, what gambling was, but had gone to Satta Gully, to buy materials for painting and photography, from a photographer's shop. On his return he was arrested in the gully and dispossessed of all of his money.

As the accused had no friends or acquaintances in Bombay he was stranded and left without any means to live on. He had to return to Peshawar immediately. As there could be no extraneous evidence against him, the police were not justified in asking for time to investigate into the matter.

The Magistrate was inclined to grant 14 days to the police there upon there were protests from Messrs. Desai, Mangle and other counsel, on behalf of other accused.

Mr. Vyas suggested to the Court that the case against those who were strangers to Bombay might be immediately taken up as the police had not discovered any outside evidence against them. The court however, did not agree.

Mr. Vyas and Mr. Sargon then requested the Court to order the police to return the monies seized from the persons who did not belong to Bombay.

The police objected to this on the ground that, under the existing law whatever was found on the person of the arrested was an instrument of gaming. The Magistrate, however, ordered that 50 per cent of the monies could be returned to accused unless the police could show at this stage that the monies seized were actually used for the purpose of gambling.

The police officer said he could not prove that.

The Magistrate therefore ordered accordingly and remanded the accused for 14 days.

Mr. Vyas asked for inspection of the warrant but the officer had not brought it with him. The Magistrate remarked that it was not necessary to bring the warrant to Court. In another case he allowed inspection only as a special case.

The accused were then remanded for 14 days on the same bail.

ALLEGED BIGAMY

Magistrate Suggests Case Should Be Dealt With By Matrimonial Court

"The kind of life this accused has led and has compelled his wife to lead requires serious consideration. Such people should be weeded out" said Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chiniwala in a case of Bombay at Girgaon Court today.

In this case Mr. Nadirshaw Framji Engineer was said to have married Sehra Nadirshaw Cama on 19 April 1929, although he was married to another lady which marriage he concealed.

The second marriage was in direct contravention of the Parsi customs and conventions of marriage.

The accused was said to have not only ruined his own life but that of his second wife and the circumstances had come to such a head that the prosecution counsel wanted the case to be proceeded with without any loss of time.

The Magistrate remarked that this was a case exclusively for the Sessions.

Mr. J. S. Chiniwalla said that the accused might be dealt with under 494 of I P C as 495 I P C was an aggravated offence.

The Magistrate asked complainant whether a satisfactory reconciliation or cancellation of marriage could be arrived at by the orders of the Parsi Matrimonial Court.

The complainant agreeing the case has been postponed to 12th of June.

Mr. J. S. Chiniwalla appeared for the complainant while Mr. Musaji E. Patel defended the accused.

PATHAN CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING

Sequel To Mahim Neighbours' Intervention When Beating Hindu Boy

A middle-aged Pathan, named Syed Nurmohomed Syed Mohomed Alam, who is alleged ti have kidnapped a Hindu schoolboy aged 15, from Mangalore 8 months ago was arrested by the Mahim Police on Wednesday.

He was placed before Mr. M. A. F. Ccelho, Presidency Magistrate Dadar, on Thursday and charged with assault and commission of unnatural offence.

It is alleged that the suspect (aged 40) took the boy with him to Madras and other places, and that they were putting up at Mahim for the last week.

On Wednesday morning, a huge crowd collected at the place where the accused was seen beating the boy who was pleading that his clothse be handed back to him so that he might reurn to his parents at Mangalore.

Some on-lookers to who the boy related his story, it is stated, collared the accused who was handed over to the police.

The Magistrate refused the accused bail and ordered him to be remand into police custody till June 7.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR CAR

Hindu Succumbs To Injuries

On Thursday evening a motor car No. Y7068 driven by Sadashiv Mahadeo was proceeding along Mughbat Lane from the direction of Kandewadi.

At the corner of Mughbat Lane and Mughbat Cross Lane he took a wide curve with the intention of entering Mughbat Cross Lane and in doing so, it is alleged, he got on the wrong side of the road and knocked down Vijayasudhu Ramchandra, a Hindu aged 50 years who was sitting on his cot in front of a pan shop.

The man, it is said, was seriously injured. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where, however, after treating him for a wound on the forehead he was allowed to go. He was then brought to the police station where his condition took a serious turn and before he could be taken to hospital again he expired.

Inquest on the body is postponed till June 8.

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Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. KANNEMEYER.

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I have not come across 'ASPRO' here in India. I am sure that if it were known there ought to be a large demand, for it is so good in Malaria, etc. I have passed some on to different friends, but when 'ASPRO' is about I am somewhat selfish.
(Signed) GEO. LIPTROTT.

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(Signed) Mrs. SLUTZKY.

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Police Take Labour Leaders By Surprise

(Continued from page 18).

advice is given in an anonymous leaflet issued in the name of the Communist Party of India in which workers of all industries are urged to join the strike, collect arms and ammunition and fight the Police and the Military.

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

In now removing the persons responsible for these methods of leadership of the strike Government have considered only the requirements of the peace and safety of the City and have not departed from their previous attitude towards the strike itself. The present position of Government in regard to the mill hands and the mill-owners is as follows:—

On the 9th May the Secretaries of the Joint Strike Committee sent to Government and the Mill-owners a statement of 20 demands for which they alleged that the mill hands had gone on strike. On the 19th May Government addressed an inquiry to the Secretaries of the Joint Strike Committee asking for particulars of the constitution of this Committee and its authority to speak for the textile workers as it was alleged that such authority had been given by the two Textile Trade Unions. As there appear to be almost daily changes in the personnel of the Secretaries they were also asked to state their authority for the statement of 20 demands, some of which were not within the power of the millowners to grant and appeared to have no relationship to an industrial dispute.

Government have so far received no reply to this letter. As regards the Millowners the correspondence has already been made public in which, on the invitation of Government, the Millowners' Association have confirmed the fact that they have no intention of making any further alterations in wages or conditions of labour until the results of the investigation of these matters already instituted by Government have been published and considered.

Will Not Take Action

Government are aware that the Municipal Corporation and other bodies have suggested the establishment of a Board of Conciliation. Government understand that the bodies making such suggestions probably do not refer to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation as defined in the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, for the purposes there specified, but they contemplate a small body which would seek in some manner to bring both sides to a settlement.

After careful consideration Government think that action in this direction is not likely to be effective before the publication next month of the report of the investigations now being held by Government.

SUSPECTED OF INTIMIDATION

Four mill strikers, Dhondu Mahadev, Appa Yesu, Ragia Pandu and Dhondu Babajee who for some days past were suspected of obstructing and terrorising loyal workers while passing over Curry Road Bridge were produced at the Dadar Court on Friday.

They were remanded to police custody till the 31st of May.

They were arrested on Thursday on suspicion alleged, as a sequel to number of complaints of intimidation in the locality which the accused frequented.

"EVIDENCE UNSATISFACTORY"

The case in which Ganpat Mahadev (accused) who was charged with the assault of Krishna a worker in the Century Mill was dismissed by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho on Friday.

The Magistrate remarked that the evidence in the case was very "unsatisfactory".

CHARGED WITH RIOTING

Following the rioting that took place at Ripon Road on Wednesday night, the police made a further arrest of four mill-strikers, Ganpat Rukmaji, Janoo Bajaba, Govinda Joti, Sakroo Baloo, who were placed before Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazagaon, on Friday and remanded to police custody till June 5, pending inquiries.

ARRESTED FOR RIOTING

Apart from the arrest of strike leaders in the general round up, the Agripada police arrested four more men on Friday morning on a charge of rioting in connection with the disturbance at Madanpura on Wednesday night bringing the total number of arrests in connection with the incident to 15.

The DeLisle Road Police have also detained four strikers on the suspicion that they took part in sone-throwing.

Except for a solitary case of assault on a blackleg the mill area was quiet on Friday.

Bakruddin, a head jobber employed in the Morarji Goculdas Mills, was alleged to have been set upon by strikers at Madanpura and severely assaulted.

One more mill, namely, the Tata Mills was kept open on Friday which however is no indication of a definite improvement in the situation. Most of the mills kept open are being worked with a partial complement of workers.

STONE-THROWING SUSPECTS ARRESTED

On Thursday evening two Parsi employees of the Bombay Cotton Mill while going home were alleged to have been stoned by some persons unknown (believed to be strikers) as a result of which they received minor injuries.

The incident occurred near Sukatwalla, Kalachowki Road, and when the police rushed after them the assailants escaped.

In this connection Ramchandra Lakshman, and Sadashiv Mahadev were arrested by the Kalachowki police on suspicion of having had a hand in the stone-throwing.

The accused were produced at the Dadar police court on Friday and ordered to be remanded to police custody till the 8th of June.

FINED FOR ASSAULT

Judgment was delivered on Friday by the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, in the strike case in which Dondu Balu, Kagi Dhondu, Ramchandra Jayram, and Govind Rama were charged with assault on ex-jobber of Swan Mill.

Govind Rama was acquitted as there was no evidence against him, while the third accused (Ramchandra Jayaram) was previously being discharged.

The other two were fined Rs. 20 (or in default two weeks' rigorous imprisonment) out of the fine if recovered Rs. 10 was to be paid to prosecuting witness Babu Balu.

CHARGE OF INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE

Shetty And Others Plead Not Guilty

At the resumed hearing of the trial, before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Thursday, in which Mr. B. S. More (Member, Young Workers' League) was charged with incitement of strikers, to violence, intimidation of police, etc., Sub-Inspectors, Bappu Rao Kunsavlikar, (shorthand reporter, C. I. D. Special Branch, Bombay) and B. S. Davale (C. I. D., Poona) were examined by the Prosecution.

The examination on behalf of the Prosecution was concluded. There was no cross examination by the Defence.

In this case Mr. B. S. More is charged with having made objectional speeches at the two meetings involving the offences referred to above.

Mr. Davale deposed that he reported the Kamgar Maidan meeting in which Mr. More made the speech containing the objectional passages.

The Marathi shorthand notes and transcription submitted to the official translator (C. I. D. Labour Branch) was put in as exhibits in the Court.

Mr. Welkar read out the speech and pointed out the objected passages, namely the reference by Mr. More to the desirability of giving furnishment to the strike-breakers, which punishment was "to be of such a sort" as would brand them as "black-legs", for life. The suggestion was that the black-leg's "nose must first be cut off" to leave the mark of "black-leg" on the strike-breaker.

Sub-Inspector Bappu Rao Kunsavlikar deposed that he attended the strikers' meeting, which was attended by 1,000 strikers at Ganesh Maidan. The meeting was addressed by the accused.

Witness said that there was a reference in the speech to the enquiry as to "what punishment should be given to such rascals" (black-legs) and an exhortation to the strikers "to make a bandobust of the strike-breakers."

The Defence Counsel, Mr. Pradhan, applied for an adjournment of the case to enable him to consult the accused regarding certain aspects of the Defence.

The case was postponed to 28th instant.

ANOTHER CASE.

It is understood that there is also another case in which Mr. More stands charged with having made another objectionable speech on May 9 (?), reported by Sub-Inspector Velinkar (Reporter C. I. D.). This case comes for trial before the Dadar Court on Monday next.

ONLY 700 ATTEND SWADESHI MILL

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, May 25.

The textile strike situation at Kurla slightly improved to-day. The number of operatives, who turned up this morning, when the Swadeshi Mill opened, was over 700. The figure of attendance had gone down yesterday to about 600, which was the lowest during the week.

Since Saturday last, when the attendance was about 2,500, there was a sliding down in the number every day. There was a drop of 1,200 and 600 in the figure respectively on Monday and Tuesday when the attendance recorded was 701. On Wednesday it was 630, while on Thursday it was about 600.

CASE AGAINST "YOUNG WORKER"

Alleged To Have Incited Strikers To Violence

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, May 25.

Judgment was reserved to Saturday (May 26) next, by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla after arguments were heard yesterday in the case in which Mr. Madan Ranganath Shetty, a Bombay labour leader, and six other strikers are charged with obstructing the passage of the operatives of the Swadeshi Mills going to work on the morning of May 15 last.

The names of the remaining six accused are Bhagwandas Mulhand Bailiff, Tukaram Tulshiram Suryavanshi, Krishna Fundlik Ghatkar, Tanaji Bhojaji, Vasu Sonu, all of Bombay, and Sakharam Sabaji Ghag of Kurla.

The accused are charged under section 7 (a) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932.

The defence argued that the accused had merely asked the operatives going to work to join the general strike and had not obstructed the passage of the mill-hands as alleged by the prosecution. Further in view of the assurance given by the Home Member on the floor of the Legislative Assembly, when the Criminal Law Amendment Bill came up for discussion that the picketing provisions under section 7 of the Act would not be made applicable to cases of industrial disputes, the charge brought against the accused in the present case would not stand.

MUST PROCEED WITH CASE

Summons Issued Against Bhatia Merchant In Case Again Pathan

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, May 25.

Mr. M. K. Azad, Counsel for the defence, when told that the complainant was not present in the Court, pressed for issuing summons against Pratapshi Jamnadas, of Bhandup, to proceed with the case at the next hearing, failing which steps would be taken for bringing a frivolous complaint against the accused.

Mr. V. M. Jadhav, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, granted the application and ordered summons to be served on the complainant to appear on June 5 and proceed with the case.

In this case Gooljaman Almerkhan, a Pathan watchman, is charged by Pratapshi Jamnadas, a Bhatia merchant of Bhandup, with having enticed away his wife Pramila, aged 27, on April 12 last to Karachi, where the accused was arrested on the strength of a warrant issued by the Kurla Magistrate and brought down here to stand his trial.

The court premises were crowded by Pathans and Hindus yesterday, as the case has caused a great sensation in the two communities residing in the suburbs.

GAMBLERS FINED

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, May 25.

Gangaram Dhondu and Jethalal Karamsi of Chendur, who were arrested by the Ghatkopar police on the night of May 14 last, while they were found gaming in cotton futures on a public street, were convicted yesterday by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla and sentenced to pay fines of Rs. 10 and Rs. 30 respectively.

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LATE MR. LALJI NARANJI

His Amazing Industry And Spartan Simplicity

The following appreciation of the late Mr. Lalji Naranji by 'Eavesdropper' appears in the "Indian Finance."—

The death of Mr. Lalji deprives Bombay of a piquant, earnest and intensely likeable personality. His rise to prominence in public eye dates from the post-war boom. In the earlier chapter of his life, he did large business, made a substantial fortune, established one or two industrial units and augmented the earnings of the legal profession by his conducting of important family litigation involving many courts and great properties. But it will be true to say that when I first came to know him (which was immediately after he floated the Jupiter Insurance Company in conjunction with Mr. Manu Subedar, the new star in the business firmament), he was comparatively a stranger alike to fame and public life. In the past decade and a half, he had advanced to the front rank by giant strides. There were four important formative influences in his public career his occupancy of the President's chair of the Indian Stores Purchase Committee; his contact with the Port Trust finance; and his investigation of the Development Department's affairs as a commercial representative on the local council. His education in the subsequent stage was rapid, heavy and wide-fronted. In all his public activity, he showed naturalistic fervour and downright sincerity, an insistence on whatever was fair and of wholesome report. So universal was his repute in this regard that in the Indian Merchants' Chamber elections, he had been topping the list for the last few years, securing the support of both the vested interests and the uprooters of vested interests—of the old guard and the youth leaguers. This was admittedly a rare and the highest compliment that could be paid to one who was not aloof, but in the fray, ready to give and receive blows.

SPARTAN SIMPLICITY.

He had extensive interest in the cotton trade in all its aspects, ginning, manufacturing, and exports; both through his firm and through Mulji Jethas, he had vast dealings and vast stake. But it is not as a successful businessman nor as a prominent and acknowledged leader in the commercial world nor even as one in keen demand for directorates, that I like to think of Mr. Lalji Naranji. It is Mr. Lalji, the man, that ever attracted and gripped me. We have differed on sundry occasions; we have even had a quarrel or two; but he could always ask me to do a thing and I could never say "no." He exercised a kind of influence that was irresistible. What was the fountain-head and source of this quality? It was his Spartan life; his austerity was due to his simplicity; his simplicity was ever his charm; and his charm was a benediction. I have rarely come across a smile so genial, a smile that lights up the whole face, a smile that conquers your heart and inspires your affection. This trait in him accounted for his becoming a kind of honorary mediator in all the travails and troubles of those roundabout him. When brothers quarrelled, Mr. Lalji was sought after as the peacemaker. When partners had a disagreement, he was the arbitrator. When erstwhile rich houses came to grief, he was the support and succour, the surveyor of salvage and the purveyor of new resources. When anyone wanted any advice on any matter at any time, he was the universal consultant.

A HARD WORKER.

Which meant that he was one of the hardest-working men. All the rest he had was the hour in the morning and the half hour in the evening when he performed his puja, and the few minutes during which he made his daily visit to the temple. At all other times, he was besieged by visitors and smothered under a mass of papers. How he preserved his temper and maintained his health was, indeed, a wonder. The secret lay, I suppose, in his simple living and his simple food. You accommodate him in a palace; he would search out the corner room, spread a carpet and establish his habitat there. As for food, he never touched even so innocent a veverage as tea; two meals with plenty of milk were all he wanted, except during the days of his periodical and frequent fasts when he ate or drank practically nothing. It was his austere and clean life that propped his health what time he was imposing on it its severest strain. But he liked work, he loved to meet people, he revelled in exchange of ideas and views. When I met him as he lay in the hospital, the first operation over and the second due two or three days later, he was enquiring of me what the new Finance Member was like, what I thought of Government securities, and whether there would be a new loan, and if so, on what terms and conditions. Right to the last, he was alert, composed and bravely resigned. It was my great good fortune to have seen him and talked to him a few days prior to his death. And it was my melancholy fortune to have caught, ere yet he was laid on the funeral pyre, a last glimpse of his face, serene in death as in life. Om! Shanti!

The General Revenue Secretariat Club has donated Rs. 685-8-7 being the amount of the gate money on the occasion of the benefit performance staged by them in aid of the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The Mysore State Women's Conference has also donated Rs. 598-4-0 towards the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund.

BHOIWADA STABBING CASE

Gurkha Hands Over Another Suspect To Police

On Sunday evening one Suraj Mani Ragbandand a Gurkha handed over to the Bhoiwada Police a man named Aisdin Syed.

The latter is alleged to be one among a group of Pathans, who, on the night of 13th May made a murderous attack on three Gurkhas as a result of which they all received severe injuries One of the Gurkhas subsequently died it will be remembered at the hospital. The other two were only recently dicharged from hospital.

At the Dadar Court where the accused was produced, the police objected to bail being granted and was remanded to police custody till June 8.

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KATHERINE HEPBURN,
BILLIE BURKE.
DAVID MANNERS
To-day & to-morrow at 4. 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Sunday Morning Show at 10 a.m.
THE CARLTON

Gunsundary
A CHANDULAL SHAH Production

Ranjit
Takes pride in presenting this Social Drama of immensely sentimental and emotional type.

Every home has a problem of its own. Without exaggeration it can be said that this picture has touched those problems vitally.

To-day See & Hear
THE EMPRESS of EMOTIONS
GOHAR
and
E. BILLIMORIA
with
Ghory, Dixit, Kekibava, Rampyari, etc.
SATURDAY & SUNDAY
TIME—2-45, 5-15, 8 & 10-30 Four Shows
Daily—5-15, 8, 10-30

Commencing To-day:: **West-End Talkies**

TO PLEASE YOUR KIDS BRING THEM TO
THE EDWARD
DHOBI TALAO
OWING TO DAILY INCREASING PUBLIC RUSH
KING OF THE JUNGLE
EXTENDED FOR 3 DAYS
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Sunday Morning 10 a.m.
A boy aged four and half brought up from early childhood by a pack of lions is captured and brought down to civilization as
"THE LION MAN"
BUSTER CRABBE
Beasts of the jungle rage through the streets of a helpless city! Lions—tigers—apes—elephants destroying—striking fear into the hearts of the populace—and only one man can stop the havoc.
"THE LION MAN"
DID HE DO IT??
GET YOUR ANSWER ON THE SCREEN
From Tues. 29th May.
MAURICE CHEVALIER
IN
LOVE ME TO-NIGHT
ONLY FOR 4 DAYS

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE
SATURDAY & SUNDAY
Krishnatone's Urdu Talkie
KHAK-KA-PUTLA
COME & SEE TO-NIGHT
TIME: 2-45, 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA
New Charni Road.

HIMALAYA PICTURES'
(Under the management of M/S. KALRO BROS.)
1st Musical Hindi Talkie
Sinhasan
featuring
CHANTAKUMARI
INDUMATI
USHABALA
VIMAL
VASUDEO
SURVE
NANDU KHOTE
RAJABABU
ANAND
Director: G. JAHAGIRDAR, B.A.
Scenario by: PANDIT SHIVKUMAR.
Music Director: PROF. AMBIKA MAZUMDAR, B.A.
Asst. M. Director: A. BHASKARRAO, B.A.
Art Director: N. M. KELKAR, B.A.
Cameraman: DWARKA KHOSLA.
It is being produced at the Film City.
DELICIOUS MUSIC—FANTASTIC DANCES
Distributor: HIMALAYA PICTURES, Tardeo, Bombay 7.

10TH GLORIOUS WEEK:—
NEW THEATRES LTD.'S. (Calcutta)
1st Musical Hindi Talkie
Chandidas
Featuring :—
UMASHASHI DEVI PAHARI SANYAL, NEWAB, SAIGAL, ANWARI, SIDIQ, ETC.
New Theatres India's 1st Chandidas.
ON A MOONLIT NIGHT
will also be shown with chandidas
MINERVA TALKIES
Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p. m.
Matinee on SAT., SUN. at 3 p. m.

Five Year Plan Of Regeneration

BHARUCHA'S CALL TO PARSIS

By B. F. Bharucha.

Lady Navajbai Ratan Tata, Mrs. Hamabai J. K. Mehta, Mr. J. K. Mehta and Mr. D. J. Irani have addressed a circular letter to prominent Parsis and their various Associations, and have asked for their views for alleviating the growing unemployment and poverty in the community. They deserve our best thanks for taking this intiative at a critical stage in the history of Parsis.

In response to their invitation, may I submit my views freely and briefly?

What Are Our Real Ills?

(1) We have no leader of outstanding ability to guide our community aright, though we have so many prominent men in the public life of the City and the country!

(2) We have no set plan for our amelioration and advance.

(3) We give away our monies freely; and do not supervise, how they are used!

(4) Our charities are based and guided, more on mere sentiment, than on sanity and ultimate utility!

(5) Our charities are generally unproductive, and hence a large percentage leads to sheer waste!

(6) Our schools are out of date; our institutions are old and fossilised; our Fire Temples are no longer centres of learning and character building!

(7) Orthodoxy, cheap publicity, and mutual adulation society are the order of the day!

First Steps For Recovery.

(1) Chalk out a Five Years' Plan for the regeneration of the community.

(2) Combine the various Trusts and establish a Central Trust Board.

(3) For years to come, no more Agiaries, no more towers of silence, no more bangs, no more halls, and no more costly chawls and structures, which have practically devoured crores of Parsi charity!

Secure Mill Buildings And Machinery.

(4) Why build new structures for Parsi Men's Work House or for expanding the existing Parsi Hoonar-shala? Can't we buy up the huge mill buildings, convert part of them into workshops, and others into Dormitories for men?

(5) We have a fair number of Parsi mill managers, carders, spinners, weavers, engineers, etc. Why can't you form a Co-operative Society of these men; buy up the mill machinery, and start a mill or two in a suitable place in Gujarat? Hon. Sir H. M. Mehta's experience at Billimora should hearten us to follow his example.

Save Parsi Agriculturists.

(6) Owing to the 18d. ratio, and the consequent fall in the prices of crops, our Parsi Agriculturists are also badly hit. Some of them are in a bad way; and it is time, that their fertile lands are saved from the clutches of the sowcars. They will provide a good outlet for our unemployed city people.

Leave The Vicious Circle!

For the past forty years, we have been moving in a vicious circle.

(1) We began with cheap chawls for the poor.

(2) We had then free dispensaries attached thereto.

(3) Then we had charitable schools in the vicinity.

(4) Then we started supplying food-stuffs to some of them.

(5) Then came the demand for school fee, then college fee; and now arrears of rent to avoid ejectment!

(6) Doles have increased; demands for food-stuffs and clothing have increased; and we have thus unconsciously created a class—and a big class too—of people, who lodge, and live on—and yet groan and shriek for more money and more charity! Pray, stop this sentimental charity and leave this vicious circle.

(7) This sentimental charity has increased poverty, and led to irresponsibility, faulty and beggary.

All Work And No Charity.

Follow this great gospel of late General Booth—All work and no charity.

(1) Stop all your unproductive charity.

(2) What is wanted immediately is not housing—but work and more work.

(3) There is no dearth of houses in Bombay. Give work to your people; and they can pay their rents, and meet their expenses.

(4) Chawls—Buildings—cheap accommodation won't give them bread.

Please reflect, and concentrate on providing work, work and more work to your men and women. That is the real remedy for our ills to-day.

Invite Experts.

What is wanted to-day is a new vision, a new mentality, a new outlook, new principles of charity, new methods of work, new workers and expert advisers. Invite them from England, America and Germany. You can have excellent experts—some of the persecuted Jews from Germany—at a very reasonable salary. Get them to draw up a plan for the regeneration of the race; set them to wor in their own lines; and believe me the results will gladden your hearts.

Remodel Our Schools.

(1) Our charitable schools, here and up-country are out of date. Remodel them with the help of the Education expert.

Let the Petit Orphanage be removed up-country, preferrably in a fertile centre, with cheap land and cheap structure, where there are facilities for agriculture and horticulture; and reorganise the whole Institute.

Will Sir Cowasji Jehangir be so pleased as to give up his idea of a Parsi Public School. It will be a white elephant. Even an eminent educationist like Sir Jehangir Coyaji is dead against it.

Start Industrial Institute.

Let Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Seth Cowasji Jalbhai Seth, cooperate and establish an Industrial Institute without further delay.

Let us have a census of Parsi agriculturists in Gujarat, and start a central school, a hostel, and a small colony, where cheap land, fertile soil, good water and normal weather are obtainable.

Send your talented youths for training and experience to these countries. Adopt the methods, which have raised them in the scale of true progress.

Turn Your Eyes To Vizag.

Pray, turn your attention to Vizagapatam. It will be the Bombay of the East in near future.

Why not convene a conference? Parsis, awake, arise, organise and regenerate your race! Amen!

Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, Dewan of Baroda, left for Europe on Thursday with his family.

LAVANPRASAD IN JAIL

Condition Causes Grave Anxiety Says Mr. Kothari

WADHWAN CAMP, May 25.

Mr. Manilal Kothari wires to the "United Press":—

"On receiving Mrs. Lavanprasad's letter this morning from Jamnagar in which she states her utterly miserable plight owing to Mr. Lavanprasad's fast in Jail, I have just sent the following telegram to the Maharaja Saheb, Jamnagar:—

"Exceedingly regret to have received no reply for my wire to the Dewan Saheb on May 23, enquiring as to whether the report about Lavanprasad's fast was correct. To-day is the 9th day of his fast. It is a wonder that his father-in-law was refused interview owing to Lavanprasad's weak health.

GRAVE APPREHENSIONS

Grave apprehensions are naturally created in the public mind about the present condition of his health and treatment in the jail. I respectfully remind you of your assurance to me that the law will be strictly observed in Lavanprasad's case.

For the present earnestly appeal to Your Highness immediately to investigate into the real cause of his fast, his condition of health and to redress his grievances which, I hear are serious. I shall feel grateful for the favour of an early reply regarding the situation."—United Press.

MARIE LOUISE DENOUNCED BY FRANCE

Disclosures At Finnish Espionage Trial

The mystery surrounding the identity of "Marie Louise", who figured so prominently in the evidence given at the court-martial of Lieut. Baillie-Stewart, of the Seaforth Highlanders, has just been cleared up by the detailed report furnished by the representativ of the French Government who attended the recent espionage trial at Helsingfors, Finland.

It is disclosed that after the arrest of the "Officer in the Tower," the woman known as Marie Lousie fled from Germany to seek asylum in Finland, where she was arrested after denunciation by the French Secret Service.

Marie Lousie Martin Schul, as the woman described as the "brain of the organisation" called hersif, had a Canadian passport in her possession and claimed to be of British nationality on that account, but the prosecution declared at her trial that she was really of Latvian origin.

The report of the French official at the trial is emphatic that the woman is the "Marie Lousie" of the Baillie-Stewart case.

Confronted With Papers

It is stated in the report that though she denied this at first, she afterwards admitted it when confronted with documents found with her papers, and messages that had passed between her and the man Obst mentioned as her associate the London court-martial.

Though the association of Marie Louise with the Baillie-Stewart case was no part of the charges against her in the Finnish court, the report states that it was constantly referred to by the prosecution as proof of the contention that she was a dangerous spy, and at one stage of the trial a shorthand note of the evidence in the London court-martial was called for and put in as an exhibit.

Marie Lousie Martin Schul was sentenced to eigh years' penal servitude, but 23 other persons on trial were let off with lighter sentences on the ground that they occupied subordinate positions in the organisation.

The evidence given at the trial, and a mass of documents handed over by the Finnish Government, will be part of the case against 34 members of the organisation who are now under arrest in Paris.

RATS WHO KILL CATS

South African Natives Pray For A Pied Piper

Thousands of giant black rats of an unidentified species have appeared in the Bizana district, a native territory in the north-eastern part of the Cape, destroying crops and brazenly attacking domestic animals.

The rats are reported to be three times the size of an ordinary rat, and equipped with sharp fangs, the bites from which are often poisonous. They have almost reduced the natives to starvation.

Efforts to check the rats by collecting cats were of no avail, as the rats attack and kill the cats.

The natives are in a panic about the invasion, which has already destroyed hundreds of acres of crops. The rats are multiplying so prolifically that they are actually menacing thel they are actually menacing the natives' existence. In the native Parliament one chief appealed for Government assistance, declaring that the natives are in a desperate plight, as their food supplies are running low and the rats actually beginning to gnaw the natives toes as they sleep.

He suspected that the rats were carrying plague and drew attention to the epidemic of new diseases which had sprung up in the territory. Another told how the rats devoured a whole carcass of sheep hung up in a hut.

IRISH CIVIL SERVANTS ANGRY

President De Valera Stops Leave To Hear Mass

President Eamonn de Valera arrived early at the Government Buildings one morning, found the offices deserted, and received no response after ringing his desk bell repeatedly.

After half an hour a secretary appeared and asked why the offices were empty, replied the civil servants had been at Mass, the day being a Roman Catholic holiday.

"Yes, I know," said Mr. de Valera. "I was at mass myself at seven o'clock. This will have to stop. In future officers must not leave their desks when they begin work. They will have to attend Mass before they come in.

Then and there a regulation was issued forbidding civil servants to leave their desks for Mass on holidays, and to-day the angry civil servants propose to take the matter up with the Goverment, which means Mr. de Valera.

It is maintained by the civil servants that there is no justification for the withdrawal of the privilege enjoyed by civil servants under the British regime, and extended to their employees by most business concerns.

Spokesmen for the 20,000 civil servants declare that in many cases domestic circumstances render attendance at early Mass difficult or impossible. Non-Catholic members are supporting their Catholic colleagues.

On the other hand President de Valera is a stickler for punctuality. He is at his own desk often an hour before the appointed time, after attending early Mass, and frequently works until midnight, sleeping in the special apartments in the Government buildings instead of travelling to his home in the suburbs.

SUPPRESSING VICE

Punjab Bill Lays Down Deterrent Punishment For Traffickers

LAHORE (By Mail)

The Punjab Supperssion of Immoral Traffic Bill is published in the Gazette Extraordinary under rule 18 of the Punjab Legislative Council Rules for general information.

This is a bill to make provision for the suppression of brothels and of traffic in women and girls and for other purposes of a like nature in the Punjab.

The punishment for keeping a brothel or allowig any place to be used as a brothel, as stated in the bill, is rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both, for the first offence.

The offence of living on the immoral earnings of another person is to be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a period which may extend to three years or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both, and, if a male person, shall also be liable to whipping. The "procurer" shall be punished similarly with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine extending upto Rs. 1,000 or with both, also whipping in case of male offenders.

OBJECTS

The statement of objects and reasons says:—

1. The objects of this Bill are as follows:—

(a) To secure consolidated legislation, which shall give to the authorities such, powers as will aid them in checking the evils of the traffic in women and children.

(b) To give the authorities means whereby protection may be afforded to those in danger from the procurers, traffickers and others engaged in commercialised vice.

The Bill aims at the suppression of centres of vicious traffic and is in line with the legislation already in operation in other parts of India and the rest of the civilised world.—United Press.

WOMEN'S INTEREST IN WORLD AFFAIRS

Mrs. Roosevelt Gives Interesting Lecture In New York

The modern generation of women newspaper readers are not satisfied only with the woman's page and women's feature, but want 'real facts about all phases of life in the world of to-day.

This was the text of a frank and penetrating speech delivered by Mrs. Roosevelt at the annual dinner of the Advertising Bureau of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Her coments should be of particular interest to those readers who have recently written praising the appeal it makes to the intelligence of women readers.

The President's wife based her claim to speak on what interests her own sex on the thousands of letters she receives weekly from women in all parts of America. By means of this vast correspondence, which requires a staff of secretaries to handle, Mrs. Roosevelt is able to keep her husband constantly informed of trends of opinion in the nation.

DEPRESSION TOUCHES HOME

Most women who wrote to her, she said, were concerned with such subjects as tariffs, foreign trade, war labour conditions, economic conditions, farm loans and old-age pensions.

"With regard to woman's pages in newspapers," Mrs. Roosevelt continued, "I think most women now known all there is to know about cakes and pies, and even about children. But the fact remains that, no matter what a woman's occupation may be, her primary interest is in the home.

'Because the depression has affected the home so greatly, the average woman to-day is taking a wider and wider interest in the affairs of Government and of the world at large. As a rule, however, she is not so much interested in abstract questions such as currency problems as in a social questions affecting human relationships.

NOW THEY KNOW

'There may have been a time when women read only the woman's page, but if there was, it is fast passing away. The day is gone when women were interested only in the things immediately around them.

"Perhaps newspapers to-day are read with even more vital interest by women because it is a fresher and newer interest that they bring. Women read the important news of the day more from the viewpoint of their own personal experiences than from the viewpoint of tradition with which men read papers. Many women know what changes have come about in the past ten years, not only in politics but also in many phases of life. They are beginning to see the real motives behind the things that happen.

'They know now why some newspapers take a certain position. They don't live any more in a dream world where words alone count.'

Indian Passengers Boycotted In British Ships

H. S. Polak Says He Prefers "To Go Foreign" Where Better Treatment Is Given

In 1911 I travelled out to India for the Durbar with my wife, on a steamer in which the passages were all first class. The passengers carefully segregated themselves into mutually exclusive groups—the military, the civil servants, the non-officials. There was a fourth group also. It consisted of our two selves, for reasons that we could not at first understand. Later, we learnt that word had gone round that I was an agitator, and that on our arrival in Bombay I was to be arrested. So we were boycotted by our own countrymen. I recall with emotion how one distinguished Englishwoman who strongly disapproved of my supposed views (of which she could have known nothing), offered my wife unlimited hospitality in case anything should happen to me writes H. S. Polak in the "Hindustan Times".

ALWAYS BOYCOTTED.

I have travelled frequently by British steamers carrying Indian passengers. Sometimes I was already acquainted with them; usually I made friends with them. Always they and I were boycotted by our British fellow passengers, almost without exception. I remember one particular occasion when I was returning home in 1917. The war was on. The passengers included a few civilians going home on leave or to take up war work; some women returning home for nursing-training a number of Army officers, and one or two other Europeans of the professional classes, including the late Sir Valentine Chirol. The Indian passengers included several students and the late Sahebzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, proceeding to London to take up his appointment as a member of the India Council. He was thus one of the most notable people on board. The Sahebzada was well-known to some of the British passengers ,who with one exception, treated him with good-natured indifference, and whilst some of them were invited to sit at the Captain's table, the Sahebzada was allowed to go to a side table. One day, soon after the voyage began, I privately expostulated to Sir Valentine against this discourtesy, with the result that an invitation was received by the Sahebzada from the Captain. But nothing would then induce him to change his seat. As for myself, with the exception of Sir Valentine and my other neighbour, a rather jolly artillary officer with a sense of humour, I shared the spontaneous boycott accorded, as usual, to my Indian friends. It happened that a few weeks earlier a mail-boat had been blown up within a few hours' steaming of Bombay harbour. We ourselves might have been blown sky-high at any moment up to our arrival at Marseilles; but until we were, we might not mix!

TRAVEL FOREIGN.

For the last twelve years I have preferred to "travel foreign," as have an increasing number of my Indian friends. We are all foreigners alike, British and Indians, on a foreign vessel; but on a British one we have observed that there are two classes of British subjects; (1) whites and (2) non-whites and their white associates. I believe that of late years, under the pressure of economic competition, the British lines have offered better treatment to their Indian passengers, and I am also aware that not even the most race-conscious Englishman can altogether ignore highly distinguished Indian fellow-passengers who have rendered eminent service to the Empire. But, in general, the habit of racial aloofness still prevails, especially on the eastward voyage and it bears its inevitable consequences in racial embitterment and trade loss.

During many visits to India I have been fortunate enough to make and keep a large number of Indian friends who have extended to me the hospitality of their homes, where I have been accepted as a member of their families. It was broadly hinted to me, early in my career, that this very fact made me ineligible to associate with my own compatriots. The inner side of Indian social life has been freely opened to me, as well as to a very small number of other Europeans. But we have been a tiny handful. Why is it that there have been so few British who have been taken to the hearts of Indians? Why have the hundreds of thousands of us, that have visited or dwelt in India during all these years of the British connection, made so little attempt to enter into the social life of the country, or to try, as Sir George Birwood, Sir Francis Younghusband, and other notable exceptions have done, to understand and appreciate the true significance of Indian culture and the true character of the Indian people?

Might we not have done much to gain their affection had we not, while pretending to despise caste and untouchability, treated Indians generally as untouchables and maintained ourselves as a ruling race, a caste apart from and above all the people of the land? Inevitably, when people live in airtight compartments and know little of each other's points of view and ideals of life, misunderstanding will arise, lack of mutual confidence will appear, suspicion will grow, and motives will be attributed that are false. For from suspicion grows dislike, from dislike fear, and from fear hatred. Can we wonder, then, if racial estrangement spreads until it is like a disease covering the country?

WITHOUT VIRTUE.

The figure of the Christ and the beauty of the true Christian life are held up by us as the ideals for all mankind. In India, however, I have usually found Christianity, without it virtues, associated by Indians with the governing race and the official hierarchy. Sometimes, too, it is so associated by the British themselves. I recall an episode that occurred in 1917. I was addressing a series of public meetings on the evils of the indentured labour system. At one place I interviewed the Bishop, who assured me of his entire agreement with my arguments and that he intended to be present at the morrow's meeting. I asked him if he would express his sympathy in a brief speech. Judge of my dismay to hear this reply: "I am afraid that I cannot. You see, I shall be the 'only official present!'" I have met in India Bishops of a very different kind, but I wonder what might have been the position there to-day if bishops, officials, and mere ordinary British, professing the doctrine of the Christ, had recalled and lived St. Paul's teaching of "Christ in you," the Divine nature of men, irrespective of race and creed. If we can point to the failure of religion among Indians, cannot they, with these object-lessons under their very eyes, equally reproach us with the failure of religion among ourselves?

"QUEEN CHRISTIANA"

(Continued from page 4).

homeland, are immensely impressive. The role is Garbo's greatest triumph. She is not only every inch the queen but she has never evidenced so great a diversity in moods, and she has never been more stunning to look upon. Gilbert is excellent as the Spanish envoy. Lewish Stone gives a human touch to the role of chancellor. Ian Keith is an excellent villain, and the cast is aided by the fine work of Elizabeth Young C. Aubrey Smith, Reginald Owen Georges Renevent, David Torrence Gustav von seyffertitz and Ferdinand Munier. Too much praise cannot be attributed to Rouben Mamoulian whose d'rectorial skill had enriched the pic-with a feeling of majesty which which gives a fitting background to the stirring tale.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE PASSES AWAY

Thunderstorms Experienced In Burma

POONA, May 25.

The Western disturbance has passed away eastwards after causing local showers in the North West Frontier Province and a few falls in Kashmir. Associated with thunderstorms there has also been local rain in Burma while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal Bihar and Mysore.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Victoria Point and Amherst three inches each; Rangoon two; Bergui threequarters Bassein Gwa Myitkyina and Minbu a quarter; Silchar one and a half Cherrapunji one; Gauhati, Mymensingh and Purnea a quarter; Parachinar a half; and Coonoor a half.

Forecast: Thundershowers will occur locally in Burma and Assam and Bengal and a few stations in south of the peninsula.—A. P.

An inter caste marriage took place at Nadiad on the 23rd inst. when Miss Chandraprabha, (daughter of Mr. K. A. Mehta, Income-tax officer and Mewada Bania by caste) was married to Mr. Ranjit C. Dalal, B. Com., a Desaval Bania and accountant with Metro Goldwyn Film Coy.

BENGAL ARTIST'S APPEAL DISMISSED

Story Of Inhuman Torture Of Brother's Wife

CALCUTTA, May 25.

Mr. T H Ellis, District and Sessions Judge of Alipore delivered judgment to-day, dismissing the appeals preferred on behalf of Upen Ghose Dastidar, the celebrated Bengali Artist and his mother Manorama Devi against their conviction on a charge of causing inhuman torture to Sabitri Rani, the wife of Upen's brother.

The case created a great sensation throughout the Province, because of the gruesome details of torture by the brother-in-law and mother-in-law of the poor girl Sabitri Rani and also because the accused occupied a respectable position in Bengal Social Circles.

It may be recalled that accused Upen Ghose Dastidar was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 3 years and a half, plus a fine of Rs. 1000 on charges under Sections 325, 354, and 342 of the Indian Penal Code and his mother Manorama Devi to undergo 18 months' rigorous imprisonment on charge of abetting the above offences by her son.—United Press.

TRICHI MUNICIPAL CHAIRMANSHIP

Vote Of Confidence In Mr. Thevar

(From Our Correspondent.)

TRICHINOPOLY, May 25.

At the meeting of the Trichinopoly Municipal Council held this evening, Mr. Ratnavelu Thevar was elected chairman of the Municipality by 17 votes as against 14 polled by Mr. Narasimhalu Naidu.

It will be recalled that Mr. Ratnavelu Tevar was removed recently by the Madras Government from the Chairmanship for alleged flouting of their orders.

The presence of anxious crowds outside the Municipal Hall showed the extraordinary interest of the people in the election.

Cooling...
Refreshing...
ice-cold HORLICK'S

WHEN you are hot and thirsty, try a drink of delicious and ice-cold Horlick's! It is wonderfully refreshing, and an ideal hot-weather drink. It is so good for you; for while Horlick's cools and refreshes, the rich nutriment it contains builds you up and keeps you feeling fit. Tests have shown that Horlick's gives you 1/3rd extra energy!

Try Horlick's mixed with ice-cold water, or, for a richer drink, add milk, ice-cream or beaten egg. If you use the special Horlick's Mixer, a rich creamy drink can be made in a few seconds.

The Horlick's Mixer ensures perfect mixing. It is obtainable at most stores; or from P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps.

HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK Available Everywhere

"He, that hath our 'Policy,' hath an Estate."
"He, that hath our 'Agency,' hath an Office of Honour."

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	Rs.	a.
The Art of Drawing in Lead Pencil: By J. Salway..	10	8
Advertising, Printing and art in Commerce by Preston	12	0
The Artistic Anatomy of Trees: By Rex Vicat Cole..	11	4
The Practice & Science of Drawing: By Harold Speed	8	0
Nature & Ornament: By Lewis F. Day	7	8
Animal Drawing & Anatomy: By Edwin Noble	10	8

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LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Trade And Finance

Further Reduction In Yield On Treasury Bills

Gilt-Edged Securities Firm And Quite In Good Demand

xchange—Easy Early, But Recovering Since

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, May 25
MONEY.

Conditions in the money market were distinctly easy and call funds were unlendable even at one per cent. Treasury bill maturities were Rs. 159.25 lacs while renewals amounted to Rs. 1 crore. There was a further reduction in the yield on treasury bills from Rs. 1-3-3 per cent to 15 annas 10 pies per cent, the lowest rate since the first week of October 1933. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank shows an increase of Rs. 35.01 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to 3 months 1 per cent and six months 1 1/2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on May 18, 1934 shows an increase of Rs. 50.89 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 14,61,35,000 as compared with Rs. 19.51 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 17.67, an increase of 0.59 per cent over last week. The item of Loans has decreased by Rs. 17.16 lacs, to Rs. 2.21 crores. Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have both increased by Rs 13.92 lacs and Rs. 19.63 lacs respectively. Government deposits are up by by Rs. 2.215 lacs to Rs. 7.16 crores, while Other deposits are down by Rs 19.19 lucs to Rs. 73.97 crores. The Bank rate continues unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

Gilt edged securities were firm with a good demand for all scrips. There was a large inquiry for short term bonds with reluctant sellers. 3 1/2 per cent Paper fluctuated within narrow limits. After opening at Rs. 89-4 it declined to as low as Rs. 88-15 but subsequently improved and closed at Rs 89-2. 3 1/2 prr cent Loan 1947-50 was almost unchanged at Rs. 98-7. 4 per cent Loan 1969-70 improved from Rs. 103-1 to Rs. 103-7. 4 per cent 1943 Loan after opening at Rs. 103-12 improved and closed at Rs. 104-4. 1934-37 Loan closed at Rs. 100-9. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan was quoted at Rs 109-8 while 1934 Bonds were quoted at Rs. 100-14. 5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 and 1940-43 were offered at Rs. 107-10 and Rs. 108-10 respectively. 5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 rose to Rs. 116 The closing rate of 5 1/2 per cent Loan due 1938-40 was Rs. 108-10. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan and Treasury Bonds closed at Rs. 105-10 and Rs. 105-1 respectively.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was easy during the early part of the week but there was a recovery towards the end. After opening at 1s. 6d. for sellers the rate declined to as low as 1s. 5-15/16d. but it improved on closed at 1/6 for sellers and 1s. 6-1/32d. for buyers This was partly due to some purchases of gold by exporters. Merchandise export bills were negligible. There were no tenders made to Government at the last bidding for one million sterling. The following are the closing quotations in the forward market:—June-July 1/5 31/32 and August/September 1/5 15/16

GOLD.

The trend of prices in the gold market was higher following a sagging New York/London cross rate. The volume of business transacted was fairly large both interbazaar and by exporters. The price of ready improved from Rs. 33-13-3 to as high as Rs. 34-2-3 but declined towards the end and closed at Rs. 34-0-3. Arrivals from upcountry are almost unchanged at about 15 thousand tolas a day while stocks on hand are computed at some 4 lacs tolas. The daily offtake is estimated at about 3,000 tolas. The quotation for gold in London improved from 136s. 2d. to 136s. 9d. The price of sovereigns rose from Rs. 21-5-6 to Rs. 21-9-0 for ready and Rs. 21-6-0 to Rs. 21-9-6 for forward but eased off to Rs. 21-8-0 and Rs. 21-8-6 respectively Last week's shipment of gold amounted to Rs. 38.44 lacs and Rs 1,42,43 lacs per s.s. "Pres. Polk" and s.s. "Naldera" respectively. The highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 34-2-3 and Rs. 33-14-6 for ready, Rs. 34-2-3 and Rs. 33-14-9 for 29th May settlement and Rs. 34-2-9 and Rs. 33-15-3 for 28th June settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 138,823 in bar and coin.

EXCHANGE

The dollar sterling quotation after a slight improvement to dol. 5.11-1/8 declined and closed at dol. 5.08 1/4. The London/Paris cross rate opened at 77.21 but after improving to 77.28 receded to 76.96 and closed at 77.03. The Belga and the Italian Lira closed at 21.74 and 59.78 respectively.

SILVER

The silver market was on the whole firm though the fluctuations were erratic. The volume of business transacted this week was fairly big. The notification issued by the Government of India last Saturday prohibiting the bringing into India by land silver from Baluchistan strengthened the local prices considerably. The other cause accelerating this tendency was the announcement on Tuesday morning of the introduction of a bill in the U. S. A. Congress allowing for 25 per cent silver and 75 per cent gold backing to the note issue. The U. S. A treasury was to be empowered to buy silver up to 50 cents an ounce both in the United States and abroad. The price of ready after opening at Rs. 53-10 improved to as high as Rs. 54-4 but eased off to Rs. 53-13 following advices from Shanghai. The closing rate was Rs. 53-14. The daily offtake averaged some 110 bars while stocks on hand are almost unchanged at about 9500 bars. In Shanghai the dollar moved between 1/3-7/16 and 1/3-5/8 and closed at 1/3-1/2. The highest and lowest rates in London were 19 11/16d and 19 3/8d. respectively for ready and 19 3/4d. and 19 1/16d. for forward. In the local market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 54-4 and Rs. 53-8 for ready, Rs. 54-4 and Rs. 53-9 for 2nd June settlement and Rs. 54-6 and Rs 53-11 for 2nd July settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 68,693 in coin.

SHARES.

The share market opened dull but there was some improvement mid-week in the miscellaneous section. The cotton mill section was again easier due to the continuance of the labour strike. The following were the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 273-12-273-8; Centuries Rs. 684-6 Rs. 685; Central India Rs 218-8/214-6; Kohinoor Rs. 123-2 Rs. 124-6; New Great Rs. 107-8/108-12; Simplex Rs. 72-8 Rs. 76-4 Rs. 75; and Swadeshi Rs. 174-6 Rs. 175-10.

In the miscellaneous section a steady tone prevailed. Steels, Hydro-electrics and Bombay Burmahs showed some improvement. Tata Iron ordys closed at Rs. 66-2 whlie deferreds were at Rs. 230-10. Tata Hydros improved to Rs. 138-12 and Tata Powers to Rs. 1050-10, Andhra Valleys improved from Rs. 1348/12 to Rs. 1360. Tata second preference shares were almost unchanged at Rs. 133-12. Alcocks finished at Rs. 180-10. Bombay Burmahs were quoted at Rs. 439-6 at the beginning of the week but improved to Re 445 towards the close. Bombay Trams and Bombay Steams were placed at Rs. 137/8 and Rs. 281-4 respectively. Bundi cements were steady at Rs. 28 while Indian Cements closed at Rs. 382/8. Katni ordys were quoted at Rs. 325 and deferreds remained stationary at Rs. 1280. Ahmedabad Prantij shares had not risen above Rs. 828/12 while Tapti Valleys were practically unchanged at Rs. 750. There was little improvement in Bank shares. Imperial Bank shares finished at Rs. 1347/8 while contributories were throughout the week quoted at Rs. 333/12. Bank of India and Central Bank shares were unchanged at their previous levels of Rs. 107/12 and Rs. 26-1/4 respectively.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS
Bombay, May 25.
Soudan, Symons, London.
Barala, Dewhirst, Busrah.
Takliwa, Carter, Bhownagar.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, May 25.
India, Albino, Java.
Vera Reedeliff, Jones, Calcutta.
Cape Ortegal, Scoren, Calcutta.

Bombay, May 26.
Ranpura, Furlong, London.
Jehangir, Clitton, Jeddah
Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.
Mayebashi Maru, Tanaka, Kobe

LOADING
Bombay, May 25.
Steamer Chybassa for Calcutta
Steamer Gurna for Rangoon.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT

S.S. Ranpura.—The P & O S N Co's English mail steamer Ranpura will sail to-day at about 1 p.m. from Bellard Pier Station for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Soudan:—The P & O S N Co's steamer Soudan arrived in harbour on Friday from London with a general cargo.

S.S. Barala—The B I S N Co's steamer Barala arrived in harbour on Friday from Busrah with a general cargo and 26 passengers.

S.S. Vera Radcliff—The Messrs. Madhavlal Co's steamer Vera Radcliff sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Cape Ortegal.—The K N T Co's steamer Cape Ortegal sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Jehangir.—The T M Co's steamer Jehangir will sail to-day for Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Shmeolgon—The I B T Co's steamer Shmedagon will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Moyebashi Maru—The N Y K steamer Mayebashi Maru will sail to-day for Kobe with a general and same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS
Bombay, May 25.

s.s. Ranpura for London.—10 bundles woollen carpets I F Levy.
For Istambul—2 bundles cotton twist Hazarat & Co.
For Izmir—1 bundle cotton twist Hazarat & Co.
For Beyrouth—1 bundle cotton twist Hazarat & Co.
For Larvaca—2 bundles cotton twist Hazarat & Co.
For Alexandretta—1 bundle cotton twist Hazarat & Co.
s.s. Castalia for London.—50 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora; 1450 bags groundnut oil cakes L Dreyfus & Co.
For Barcelova.—25 bales cotton yarn wate Eastern Tdg. Agency.
For Marseilles.—20 bales wool raw C Lister & Co; 3175 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros.
s.s. Dalgoma for Dunkirk—165 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 18 bales cotton fly Chimanlal & Sons.
s.s. Masula for Havre.—675 bags myrabollam C Jivanlal & Co.
s.s. Soudan for Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 100 bales cotton raw Breul & Co.
For Shanghai.—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg Co.
s.s. Mayabashi Maru for Kobe.—150 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg Co. 500 bales cotton raw Katak & Co.
For Nogoya—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS

s.s. C/o Rangoon, Agents K Nixon & Co. from Liverpool.—15 cases brandy; 31 cases asphalt, 56 cases accumulators; 870 cases casings; 35 cases chocalates; 50 cases boot protectors; 88 cases screws; 21 cases silk yarn; 170 cases oats; 64 cases nails; 102 cases biscuits; 114 cases cisterns 21 cases electric lamps; 2800 cases soap; 2012 cases tiles; 78 cases expanded metal; 364 cases tyres; 50 cases paper; 20 cases writing ink; 35 cases provision; 430 cases cycle rims; 16 cases floor cloth; 10 cases beer; 88 cases motor covers; 602 bags China clay; 200 bags solder; 80 bales East African cotton; 235 cases machinery; 332 cases e'ware 239 cases looms; 133 drums lub. oil; 320 drums dyes; 977 drums chemicals; 700 drums paint; 100 drums lead; 626 bundles balsheets; 165 cases cottons; 355 cases cotton piece goods; 15 cases cotton yarn.

From Manchester—30 cases cotton piecegoods; 33 cases cottons; 394 cases machinery; 164 cases wire.

From Glasgow.— 119 cases e'ware; 179 cases whisky; 25 cases wine; 680 cases beer; 22 cases ale; 179 bundles steel bars; 1064 bundles steel sheets; 416 bundles steel plates; 167 bundles steel angles; 180 bundles steel rivets; 76 bundles boiler fitting; 217 bundles tubes; 30 cases cottons; 50 cases cisterns 92 drums coal pitch; 70 cases sewing machinery.

From Port Said.—135 bales cotton.

s.s. Jalajyati, Agents S S N Co. from Moulmein.— 13041 bags rice; 26705 bundles teak scant limp; 250 bags paddy; 170 bags beans; 118 bags betelnuts.

From Rangoon—7264 bags rice; 158 bags millet; 86 bags beans.

From Colombo.—630 bags copra.

From Cochin.—134 bundles coir rope; 42 bags pepper; 50 nongs empty barrels.

From Calicut.—852 bags coconuts; 320 bags copra; 119 bags copra oil cakes; 45 bags black pepper; 28 bundles coir yarn; 204 bundles coir rope.

From Badagora.—405 bags coconuts; 672 bags copra.

s.s. Gharinda, Agents M M & Co, from Moulmein.—7597 bags rice.

From Madras—15 cases medicine; 50 cases leather washers; 48 boras cotton waste.

From Calicut.—410 bales cotton; 201 bundles coir rope; 32 bundles coir yarn; 137 bags sandalwood; 142 cases tea.

From Badagora.—232 bags coconuts; 230 bags copra.

From Mangalore—220 bags sopari.

PRIZE FOR FASTEST CENTURY

Like all good ideas, the wonder is that someone didn't think of a prize for the season's fastest century in first class cricket before.

The trophy and order for 100 guineas presented by Sir Walter Lawrence, the Hertfordshire cricket enthusiast, should find nothing but praise among cricketers (says a report in the "Daily Mirror" of May 2)..

It should provide a big incentive to the "brighter cricket" we are looking forward to this season.

Like the guineas for 6's offered our men in Australia last year, the "Lawrence prize" will probably produce some big hitting and that, after all, is one of the best ways of pleasing the cricket crowd.

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TOTAL CLAIMS PAID	Rs.	15,27,38,860
ANNUAL INCOME	Rs.	3,43,21,522
FUNDS	Rs.	14,30,04,536

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WORKER RESORTS TO HUNGER-STRIKE

Situation In Delhi Mill Area Takes New Turn

NEW DELHI, May 25.

After a fortnight's lull the situation in the Delhi cloth mill area took a new turn when a worker, named Venkoji Madhavji Nagvekar resorted to hunger-strike at the (Main Gate) yesterday. A Muslim striker, Ghazi, is also observing a sympathetic fast (roza).

It is stated that two days back Nagvekar in a handbill announced that Lala Shriram, Mill-owner, who had promised to redress the grievancss of the workers and had assured them that there would not be any victimization, had not yet fulfilled his promise and the treatment of the workers, who had joined work on the above assurance, by certain mill authorities, was not satisfactory. If no steps were taken immediately he would go on hunger-striking.

No action having been taken by the millowners he has been hungerstriking since yesterday.—A.P.

BETTER SITE FOR AERODROME

COLOMBO, May 25.

A hitch having arisen over the site at Ratmalana for the proposed aerodrome for Ceylon, it is now feared that Ceylon will not be ready for receiving aeroplanes for at least another year.

The Board of Ministers which reported favourably on the Ratmalana site is now of the opinion that a better site can be procured, hence the delay.—United Press.

Preparations are being made in Mehsana for the forthcoming Mehsana session of the Mehsana District Co-operative Conference commencing on June 4, under the presidentship of Shrimant Pilajirao Gaekwar, Suba of the Mehsana District of the Baroda State.

American Cotton Losing Ground

DEMAND TAPERING OFF AROUND 11-1/2 CENTS

Speculative And London Selling In Liverpool

Bombay, May 25.

Unfavourable Liverpool cables and continued favourable weather were primarily responsible for the weak opening of yesterday's session in New York. There was utter absence of buying and trading commenced at 8 points lower in October. For a while no support was forthcoming and the market touched 11.45, the lowest of the day. A small rally later lifted prices to 11.51 but demand tapered off around 11 1/2 cents and the market retraced to the original level finishing lowest at the close.

The trading was very narrow and the market was very adversly affected by persistent liquidation, poor off-take and speculative and London selling in the Liverpool market.

The highest and lowest levels of the day were 11.51 and 11.45 respectively.

The Spot Cotton lost 10 points and closed at 11.40.

NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans market was also lower by 7 to 8 points and July and October finished at 11.25 and 11.43 respectively.

Spot Cotton lost 8 points and closed at 11.35.

LIVERPOOL.

Yesterday the Liverpool Cotton market opened 3 points higher almost as expected and October was quoted 5.91. After rising a point further, the market however, was inundated with heavy selling orders of a speculative nature and persistent liquidation due to poor off-take coupled with London selling depressed values throughout the session and the close was 2 points lower at 5.86, the lowest of the day.

Spot Cotton was lower by 2 points and closed at 6.20.

The highest and lowest levels of the day were 5.92 and 5.86 respectively.

EGYPTIAN.

Comparative weakness was also noticable in the Egyptian Section where prices ruled 4 to 3 points lower, Sakel May closing at 8.19 and July at 8.23.

The uppers lost 2 to 1 points and May and July closed at 6.55 and 6.54 respectively.

ALEXANDRIA.

Prices in this section were irregular and while Sakel July closed one point higher at 15.28, upper June were lower by 2 points and closed at 11.67.

EAST INDIAN.

There was good activity in this section and while other kinds closed lower, the East Indian closed higher at 7 points, July and October closing at 4.74 and 4.71 respectively.

PRIVATE CABLES.

From Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co:—

New York.—Market quiet. Favour purchases on declines. Cotton goods market yarn market quiet.

New York.—Crop has a good start. Moderate demand freely supplied. Think further decline is probable in the near future.

New York.—Due to contemplated increase, storage and handling charges look for widening differences between July and later months as notice day approaches.

From Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj: New York.—Trading narrow.

From Messrs. Patel Bros:—

Liverpool.—Persistent liquidation, poor off-take, speculative and London selling, closed quiet.

From Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee:—

New York.—The market met with small demand and any advance will depend upon new bullish developments.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 24.

July 1934	11.25—09
October 1934	11.45—09
December 1934	11.57—09
January 1935	11.63—09
March 1935	11.73—09
Spot	11.40—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 24.

May 1934	11.19—01
July 1934	11.25—07
October 1934	11.43—08
Spot	11.55—08

NEW YORK.
New York, May 24.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July 1934	11.28
October 1934	11.49
December 1934	11.60
New York Noon Call—	
July 1934	11.28
October 1934	11.48
December 1934	11.59

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, May 24.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 24.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day Prices.
May 1934		5.90—3
June 1934		5.90—3
July 1934	5.96	5.90—1
August 1934		5.88—1
September 1934		5.87—1
October 1934	5.91	5.86—2
November 1934		5.84—2
December 1934		5.84—2
January 1935		5.84—2
February 1935		5.84—2
March 1935		5.84—2
April 1935		5.84—2
May 1935		5.84—2
Middling Spot		6.20—2

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 24.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
May 1934	8.19
July 1934	8.23
October 1934	8.23
November 1934	8.23
December 1934	8.20
January 1935	8.20
March 1935	8.23
F. G. F. Spot	8.42

LONDON METALS.
London, May 24.

	£
Copper Braziers	44-3/4
Yellow Metal	36-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 25 Gauge	16-5/8
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	232-1/4

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 24.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.84
Fine (Good Staple)	4.99
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.14
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.91
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.06
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.21
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.59
Fine	3.69
Superfine	3.79
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.69
Fine	3.79
Superfine	3.89

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, May 24.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. May/June nominal 6/1-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. May/June sellers 5/10-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. May/June sellers 5/10-1/2.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 25.

The silver market was comparatively steady and the business done was little. Rates ruling were Ready, Rs 53-13, June, Rs. 53-14 and July Rs. 53-15-6.

Gold section was also inactive and rates were Rs. 33-15 for ready Rs. 33-15-9 for June and Rs. 34-0 for July.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, May 25.

There was better doing in Linseed to-day and the market after opening at Rs. 7/6/6 for September was quoted at Rs. 7/7/3 on offices buying.

Wheat section was uninteresting and the opening rate was Rs. 4/5 for September The rate kept hovering about same level and there was practically little doing in it.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 25

Market Quotations.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 25/11 Closing Rs. 25/11

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 27/1/6 Closing Rs. 27/

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 22/7 Closing Rs. 22/6/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 23/14 Closing Rs. 23/11/6

COMMODITY RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 25.

Receipts of various comomdities into Bombay up to noon on Thursday, May 24:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	15,399
Linseed	30,417
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	364
Gingellyseed	1,195
Poppyseed	212
Groundnuts	10,944
Castorseed	5,924
Rice	24,165
Myrabollams	2,357
Cottonseed	4,782
Gram	2,849
Joowar	608
Bajree	2,107
	Tons
Coal	2,240

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay May 25

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fi	FG	Good
M.G.					
Bengal U.P	139	136	133	128	
Punjab	139	136	133	129	
Rajputana	139	136	133	128	
ODomra					
No 3	183	180	178	174	
C.P. No 1	196	193	191	187	
C.P. No 2	189	186	194	180	
Broach No 2	205	202	200	198	
Punjab-Ame	213	210	208	206	
Surat	265	262	259	256	
Rajpipla	263	260	257	254	
Navsari	267	264	261	258	

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 24.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of New York Stock Exchange.—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	7
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	10
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	8
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	53
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	21
Electric Bond Common	14
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd.	43
Consolidated Gas	33
Columbia Gas	13
American Tel. & Tel.	112
Western Union Telg.	42 3/4
Radio Corp.	7
Chesapeake & Ohio	45
New York Central	28
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	23
Eric R. R.	18
Pennsylvania R. R.	31
Union Pacific R. R.	121
Great North Pfd.	21
National Distillers	24
Hiram Walker	30 1/2
Distillers Seagram	15
Amr. Tobacco B.	70
Dupont de Nemours	83
Goodyear Tyre	27
Bethelehem Steel	33
United States Steel	40
American Smelting	38
Noranda Mines	43
Int. Nickel of Canada	26 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 1/4
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	34
Cerro de Pasco Copper	34
International Harvestor	31
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	20
General Motors	31 1/2
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N. J.	44
Mid Con Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	15 3/4
Plymouth Oil	11 1/2
American Radiator	14
Chase Bank	27 1/2
National City Bank	27 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	100
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	25
General Foods	31
National Dairy	17
Remington Rand	10
Montgomery Ward	24

Narrow market indicates slow recovery. Brokers loans down 37 millions.

LONDON SILVER.
London, May 24.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	19-9/16
Forward	19-5/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, May 24.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-16-9.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, May 24.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-7/8 per cent. to 0-15/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, May 24.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.93
Amsterdam	7.50-1/4
Brussels	21.74
Madrid	36.15
Milan	59.78
Berne	15.63-1/2
Paris	77.93
Prague	121.93
T. T. London on New York	
Closing rate	5.09-1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, May 24.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	131-3/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3/4N
National Bank of India	46-5/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	77-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	90-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	78-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	102-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	111-3/8

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, May 24.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, May/June sellers 19/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, May/June sellers 19/0.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, June sellers 23/3.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, May 24.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

Sardar Shree Bhagwatlal T. Dave has been appointed Chairman of the Reception Committee of the ensuing fourth session of the Baj Khedaval Yuvak Sammelan convened at Broach on June 2, and 3, to advocate concerted action for speeding up social reform.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 25.

Following a decline of 9 points in New York, our market for Broach July/August opened easy at Rs. 195 1/4 and advanced to Rs. 195 3/4 on jobbers buying. Further buying was not forthcoming and values in consequence, declined to Rs. 194 1/4. Local operators coming in to buy at this level caused the market to advance and the rate touched was as high as Rs. 196 1/2 At the close however, the market eased a little and at 5-30 p.m. the rates were as under:—

Broach J/A.	Rs. 195 12
Broach New A/M	Rs. 198 0
Oomra July	Rs. 172 12
Oomra D/J.	Rs. 173 4
Bengal July	Rs. 130 4
Bengal D/J.	Rs. 135 4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 25.

Bengal Superfine	141
Bengal Fine	138
Bengal FG	135
Sindh Punjab Fine	138
Sindh Punjab FG	135
Wardha-Hingt	183/86
Nagpur Savner	183/86
Pundhurna	176/78
Yeotmal	175/77
Arvi	175/77
Ellichpur	175/77
American1Berar	169/70
Khamgaon	169/70
Mulkapur	161/63
Khandesh	161/63
Jalna/Sailu	162/64
Burwah Sanavad	175/76
Broach Fine	202/203
Punjab/American	205/10
Punjab/American mix	200/03
Cambodia	265/70
Miraj/Sangli	207/210
Compta Good	205/15
Bagalkot	180/85
Kampala	324
Busoga	321
Jinja	317

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Bombay, May 25.

The Liverpool market is closed to-day and to-morrow.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 25.

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	329	258,097
Central India	231	198,549
Barsi and Nagar		160,456
Hyderabad-Gaorani		43,401
Berar	568	409,976
Central Provinces		103,097
Total Oomras	1,119	1,173,576
Dholera fi	142	75,197
N.-W. Provinces		8,529
Rajputana	300	45,870
Sind-Punjab	2,586	166,337
Broach	661	315,769
Coompta & Dharwar	058	31,839
Westerns-Northerns	1,003	24,438
Cocoanada		132
Tinnevelly Cambodia	523	26,684
Persian		1,356
American		26,379
Egyptian & African	1,741	129,988
Comilla ,Burman & other sorts		24
Total	9,033	2,026,118

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 25.

1st Sept. to 17th May

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	2,731	310,562
Japan & China	1,601	632,690
Coast Ports		14,421
Up-country by Rail		95,947
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		61,403
Total	4,332	1,115,023

"China's Sorrow"

It will come as a surprise to most people that we get our influenza epidemics from China. The Yang-tse-Kiang, or Yellow River, has been called "China's Sorrow," on account of the devastation and death caused by its frequent flooding of thousands of square miles, but Dr. Howard of London now believes there is evidence that this devastation is world-wide, since the river-mud, drying, and then scattered in the form of dust, is the origin of our periodic visitation of influenza.

He states that the overflowing of the river in 1899 and 1918 was followed by widespread epidemics, and thinks the infection travels by trade routes across Asia, or, as in later epidemics, in ships through the Suez Canal.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 25.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 May
Selling T T 1/6 June-Dec.
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Jan-Mar.
Buying T T 1/6 1/32 May-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Mail
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 June-Dec.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 264

NEW YORK—
Banks selling T T 262
Banks buying T T 261 1/8
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 574
Banks buying D D 584
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 7/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/2
Banks buying 60 days 78 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 96 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 87 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 25

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.09 3/8 24th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/2 25th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 25th inst
London/Paris 77.06 24th inst.
London/Belgium 21.74 24th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.63 24th inst.
London/Italy 59.75 24t inst.
London/Berlin 12.91 24th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 24th inst.
London/New York 5.08 3/4 24th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.50 24th inst.
Java/London 7.46 1/4 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-16-6 1/2 23rd inst. £6-16-9 24th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 11/16 23rd inst. 19 9/16 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 23rd inst. 19 5/8 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready 44.95 23rd inst. 44.95 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 15/16 p.c. 23rd inst. 15/16 p.c. 24th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1 p.c. 23rd inst. 1 p.c. 24th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 per cent
Tone: Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 25.

SETTLEMENT.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett. 89-1.
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89-2.
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett. 103-7.
4 per cent. 1960/70 Cash 103-8.
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116-0.
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116-1.

TAX FREE.

4 per cent 1953|63 Mysore 103|8.
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 115-2.
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109-4-0.
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105-10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 98-7.
4 per cent 1934/37 100/9
4 per cent 1943 104-4.
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 109-12.
5 per cent 1939/44 107-12.
5 per cent 1940/48 108-10.
5 per cent 1935 103-2-0.
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108-12.
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105-2-0.

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES.)

4 per cent B P T 1974 99-8.
4 per cent M Deb. 1974 99-0.
5 per cent M Deb 1959 108-12.
6 per cent M Deb. 1954 119-12.
6 per cent K P T 1956 119-12.
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108

Note:—The 3½ per cent Paper opened at Rs. 89-2-6 touched Rs. 89-4-0 and closed at about the opening level of the day, at Rs. 89-2-0.

The next settlement quotations were lower by an anna.

Five-Month Year

Telling the seasons in olden days was a complicated business. We tick off the days and months with a pencil, but the ancients calculated by the moon. It is said that Noah used the early Egyptian calendar of five-month year, thirty days to the month, and each month three weeks of ten days.

Sticks, tied in bundles, was the invariable way of telling the day and season with the greater part of the ancient world, and to-day some American Indians keep five bundles of thirty sticks, pulling out one stick for each day. The last bundle is repeated in each half-year to level things up, and the middle bundle is split in two to judge the approach of mid-summer or mid-winter.

A girl aged six years, daughter of B. Sunder Lal, of Bannu was run over last night by a tonga. The girl died on the spot. The tonga driver Khostwal was immediately taken to police custody and will be charged for rash driving.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

A Dull And Uninteresting Session

BUSINESS, MOSTLY PROFESSIONAL; OUTSIDE DOING LITTLE

The local Stock Exchange today opened at almost about yesterday's price levels and closed rather lower.

In Mills Shares Bombay Dyeings after touching as low as Rs. 678-12 closed at Rs. 679-6.

New Grents and Swadeshi closed quite unchanged.

In the Industrial Section also prices ruled comparatively lower than yesterday.

Indian Cements closed at Rs. 377-8.

Andhras closed at Rs. 151-4.

Tata Poyers were closed at 1046-4.

Burmas were weaker and the straddle difference was Rs. 2-10.

To-day's session of the local Stock Exchange compared to the activity of previous day, was rather dull and the volume of business transacted was mostly professional. There was not much outside doing and reasons for this are not far to seek. As we remarked yesterday as also on a previous occasion the worsening strike situation has been greatly hampering business and trade conditions in general as well, could not be called encouraging as yet so that while speculative activity in Government Paper might cause an advance in Paper, the outlook for mill shares should not be considered as hopeful.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 25.

	Rs. as
100 Ah. Advance	272 8
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	679 6
250 Bradbury	91 4
100 Century	214 6
100 Central India	225 10
100 Colaba	75 10
100 Coorla	93 2
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E D Sassoon	0-1-9
100 Elphinstone	0 12
1000 Finlay	80 10
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	124 6
1000 Hindustan	1625 0
100 Indore	81 4
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	49 12
100 Kohinoor	123 12
250 Laxmi	650 0
100 Madhowji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	700 0
250 Model	46 8
50 Mysore	90 0
200 New Great	108 2
100 Osmanshahi	N60 0
100 Phoenix	261 4
25 Sassoon Silk	36 0
1000 Sholapur	2,900 0
50 Simplex	74 6
100 Swadeshi	175 0
100 Swan	37 8
25 Tata	9 12
500 Vishnu	1406 4
1000 Western	725 0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	91 0
25-50 Central	26 4
500 Imperial	1350 0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	339 6
50-100 India	107 12
5 Union	4 8

CEMENTS

10 Bundi	28 0
70 Gwalior	90 0
250 Indian	377 8
40 Katni Def.	1280 0
100 Katni Ord	323 2
75 Okha	160 0
10 Punjab	17 10
100 Shahabad	315 10
70 United	88 0

INSURANCE

15-10 Jupiter	10 14
15-75 New India	33 0
200 Oriental	4025 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 7

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old	139 6
1000 Andhra Valley	1351-4
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	137-3
100 Bombay Suburban	133 12
10 Broach	10 8
100 Karachi	202 8
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	171 4
100 Tata Hydro	138 7
1000 Tata Power	1046 4

RAILWAYS

500 Ahm Prantej	828 12
100 Amr. Patty	114 0
100 C Provinces	83 8
100 Dhon. Baramati	87 0
100 Gujarat	62 8
100 Mandra Bhon.	83 0
100 Pachora Jamner	81 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	83/4
500 Tapti Valley	750 0

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	17 8
30 Tata Steel	228 12
75 Tata Steel Ord.	65 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	175 10
60 Belapur Sugar	213 2
100 Bombay Steam	280 10
125 Bombay Burma	440 10
8sh. B B Petrol	2-11-6
50 Bombay Telephone	93 4
100 Ind. Bleaching	111 14
100 Indian Radio Ord.	552 8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	463 12
1000 Port Canning	575 0
15 Scindia	9 7
30 Tata Construction	68 4
25 Tata Oil	16 8

PREF. SHARES.

7 per cent Andhra Vly.	1230 0
6 per cent Bom Steam	276 4
7 perr cent Bom. Trams	78 12
5 per cent Central India	475 0
7 per cent Katni 1st	125 0
7 per cent Katni 2nd	136 4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 4
7 per cent Tata Hydro	126 4
7-1/2 per cent Tata Power	1301 4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	170 10
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	133 8
5-1|2 p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7 per cent. Vishnu	650 0

Ruskin's House

Brantwood, the former residence of John Ruskin, was opened in mail week by Mr. J. Howard Whitehouse, president of the Ruskin Society, as a museum and hostel.

The house is on the shore of Coniston Lake, and the rooms in which Ruskin lived and worked are to be set aside as a museum of his works and relics. The rest of the house (which has not been altered since Ruskin lived there) will ultimately become a hostel for members of the Ruskin Society; for artists, writers, and students who work on the lines of faith laid down by Ruskin; and as a northern holiday home for children, and parents of children, of the school at Bembridge, Isle of Wight, which Mr. Whitehouse has established on the Ruskin principle of education.

Brantwood is on the quieter shore of Coniston Water; the main rooms look across to a wonderful array of peaks. The estate of 200 acres, which Mr. Whitehouse has acquired for his purpose, extends from the lake to the top of Monk Coniston Moor. The path climbs up 800 ft. of hanging woods, broken crags and screes, and traverses many a delightful and quiet corner. It is a heaven of ancient and uninterrupted peace.

The original cottage was built at the end of the eighteenth century, and the original rooms show fine mouldings of that period. It was occupied by Gerald Massey, the poet, and later W. J. Linton, the wood engraver, adorned the outside with revolutionary mottoes—"God and the People," and so on. In one of the outbuildings Linton set up a printing press and printed the short-lived, yellow-coloured periodical, "The Republic." Dr. W. Kitchin, Dean of Durham, also lived here. Wordsworth found Brantwood a fine point of view, and his "seat" is marked in the grounds.

KILLED BY B. E. S. T. BUS

A Motor-bus belonging to the BEST No. Bom. 1231 was proceeding along Church Gate Street towards Hornby Road on Thursday afternoon when at the Junction of Church Gate Street and Hornby Road Mahadeo Gangaram in trying to run across the road was run over and seirously injured.

Mahadeo was removed to the G T Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries in the evening

At the inquest held on the body Friday the jury returned a verdict of "Death due to an accident"

Khoja Boy Ends His Long Suffering

A Khoja boy, Habib Allibhoy aged 17 years was removed on the 23rd to the J. J. Hospital for treatment having taken opium

He did this it is alleged because he wanted to commit suicide as he was suffering from consumption for a number of years.

He died on Thursday and at the inquest held on his body today a verdict of suicide was returned.

A good deal of sensation has been caused in Amritsar over the disappearance of Sumitra, a girl of about 15-year-age from Kot Mohamad Shah. Vigorous police investigation is going on.

Seventeen bars of gold weighing 15,026.39 ounces and valued at Rs. 13,61,390 was sent to Bombay mint being the output of the 4 mines of Kolar Gold Fields.

Latest Commercial News

Local & Foreign Buying In New York Cotton

OFFERINGS FROM SOUTH SLOWING DOWN

Gold Easy, Silver Unchanged, Wheat Steady & Linseed Closed

BOMBAY, May 25.

On Friday, the sterling-dollar and the sterling-franc cross-rates ruled quietly steady although no important movement transpired.

STEADY UNDERTONE IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market presented a steady undertone although operators acted with extreme caution pending the clarification of the Washington silver policy. There was some local and foreign buying and offerings from the south have slowed down. The prospect of curtailment in mill production has crowded the textile outlook. Prices took a sudden upward turn in the later session.

LONDON GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY.

London gold prices ruled slightly easy but silver remained unchanged.

WHEAT STEADY AND LINSEED CLOSED

Liverpool and Chicago wheat prices opened steady on unfavourable weather reports. The Argentine linseed market was closed on account of a holiday.

LONDON STOCK ECXHANGE QUIET

The London Stock Exchange remained rather quiet without much doing. Giltedged securities showed little activity.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, May 25.

Previous closing rate	11.45
To-day's opening rate	11.44
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing rate	11.54
Difference	plus .09

Broach Expectation July Rs. 198

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 25.

The market was closed to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 25.

Traders acted with an extreme caution pending the clarification of the Washington silver policy which for the moment has left many an operator confused and dubious over its provisions. On the other hand prospects of curtailment in the mill production were clouded the textile industry outlook with the result that the trade showed reluctance to enter into fresh commitments. The market was therefore comparatively quiet owing to the absence of fresh developments in Washington and the general feeling of apathy prevailed.

Trading in October commenced at 11.44 i.e. 1 point lower than the previous closing. The market opened rather quiet and inactive due to the lack of any enquiry and movements for some time were very narrow and far between but subsequently prices improved slightly on some local and foreign buying. Moreover offerings from the south has also slowed down with October touching 11.46 but at this stage the session again became quiet although the undertone remained fairly steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.54 with a rise of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 25.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.27|11.26) 11.25|11.23
October (11.46|11.45) 11.44|11.44
Decr. (11.60|11.58) 11.55|11.55

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 25 10-15 a.m.

Broach J|A. was traded in around Rs. 196|12 with New York opening futures 1 point down. Price fluctuations were narrow with limited business at night. The price improved to Rs. 197|6 though New York futures were 2 points down afterwards.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 25.

Previous closing	5.09
To-day's opening	5.09-1|2
To-day's closng	5.09-1|4

T.T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 25.

Previous closing	5.09-1|4
To-day's opening	5.09-1|4
To-day's closing	5.09-3|16
Difference	—.00-1|16

FRANC RATE

London, May 25.

Pevious closing	77.03
To-day's opening	77.03
To-day's closing	77.12
Difference	plus .09

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 25.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling-dollar at 5.09-1|4 and then improved to 5.09-7|16 subsequently remaining rather quiet.

The sterling-dollar cross-rate closed at 5.09-3|16.

Franc opened at 77.03 and went up to 77.07 with a slightly steadier tendency although no important movement transpired thereaftre.

The Sterling-franc cross-rate closed at 77.12.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 25.

The market was quiet.

	Last Price	To-day's Price.
Spot	19-9|16d.	19-9|16d.
Forward	19-5|8d.	19-5|8d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 25.

	Last Price	To-day's Price
Gold per ounce	£6|16|9	£6|16|6-1|2

BULLION

London, May 25.

Influx (nil) £100,000.
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6|16|9) £6|16|6-1|2.
Silver (19-9|16d.) 19-9|16d.

DISCOUNTS

London, May 25.

3 months (7|8 to 15|16 p.c.) 7|8 to 15|16 p.c.
4 months (15/16 to 1 p.c.) 15/16 to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/16 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, May 25. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6 1|32
Paris on Bombay (5.77 1|2) 5.79 1|2
New York on Bombay (38.35) 38.25
Berlin on Bombay (0.96) 0-95 3|4
London on Milan (59.71) 59.84
London on Shanghai (1-3 5|8) 1-3 1|2.
London on Kobe (1-2 1|4) 1-2 1|4

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool May 25.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 54 and October at 56-3|4, i.e. about unchanged from the previous closing. There was nothing particularly important passing on the Corn Exchange with traders operating very sparingly.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 25.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 90-1|2, July at 89 and September at 89-7|8. The market was steadier on better demand influenced by unfavourable weather reports.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, May 25.

Chicago oats opened steady with May at 35-1|2, July at 36-1|4 and September at 36-5|8, while trading in rye commenced at 37-3|4 for July. There was practically nothing doing.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, May 25.

Argentine linseed market was The Argentine linseed market was closed on account of a holiday.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 25.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS

Tin (£232 1|4 buyers £232 1|2 sellers) £233 buyers £233 1|4 sellers. Firmer.
Lead (£10 7|8 buyers £11 sellers) unquoted. Firmer.
Electrolyctic Copper £35 1|4 to £35 3|4) £35 1|2 to £36 1|4.
Glasgow (70) 70

JUTE

Crop June|May (£14 3|4) £14 7|8 value.
Dundee May (£17 1|4) unquoted
Lightning May (£16) unquoted.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3

RUBBER

Spot (5 7|8) 5 15|16 paid and value.
April|June (5 15|16) 6 1|16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay May/June (£12-3|4) £12 15|16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta May/June £12 5|8) £12 3|4 sellers
Linseed La Plata May/June £11) £11 1|8 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria May/June (£10-5/8) £10 5/8 sellers.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 24.

Local silver opened steady at Rs. 53|13, 53|14 and 54. Market was very quiet in the absence of any important news from abroad and prices showed practically no fluctuations, finally closing steady at Rs. 53|13, 53|14 and 54.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34|1, 34|1 and 34|1|6. Early trading was rather queit but subsequently eased on some scattered selling influenced by better sterling advices with prices falling to Rs. 33|15|3, 33|15|3 and 33|15|9.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 25.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency has issued the following abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department as on 22nd May, 1934.—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,78,76,90
Reserve (Coin & Bullion) in India:—	
Silver coin	83,64,02
Gold bullion	41,55,45
Silver bullion	12,04,59
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	29,83,86
In England	11,68,98

CARTRIDGE FIND LEADS TO ARREST

CHINSURAH, May 25.

Following the recovery of four live cartridges from his dispensary at Mondalpara yesterday, the police arrested Dr N. Ahmed.

Dr. Ahmed was produced before the District Magistrate and was released on a bail of Rs. 400/. —United Press.

GOLD MININGS STRONG & ACTIVE THROUGHOUT THE DAY

TEXTILE AND RAYON SHARES WEAKENED

Commodities Recovering From Holiday Apathy: Wall Street Market Reported Oversold

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 25.

On the Stock Exchange interest chiefly centred in gold-minings especially Kaffirs which were strong and active throughout the day. Other sections were generally quiet and irregular. Textiles and Royal shares weakened, the former on the break down of the price agreement among Lancashire coarse cotton yarns and the latter on American price-cutting.

Commodities markets seem recovering from the holiday apathy. Large business was done in sugar and cocoa otherwise the market was uninteresting.

Wall Street opened easy owing to uncertainties in the domestic situation but the market is now reported oversold, therefore it is unlikely to go lower.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 25.

The 3-1|2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day unchanged at £90-1|4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 25. 3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets generally were rather irregular. Giltedgeds were very quiet. Mining shares were a prominent feature. Industrials generally were quiet.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1|2 per cent Consols (£78 1|8) £78 1|8.
3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (102 7|8) £102 7|8.
4 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1|8) £111 1|8.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113-1|4) £113 1|4.
6 1|2 per cent War Loan (£102 1|2) £102 1|2.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 3|8) £111 3|8.

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 9 5|8) dol 9 1|2.
International Holding (dol 1 3|4) dol 1 3|4.
Hydro Electric (dol 5 1|2) dol 5 1|2
Musical Industries (32-4 1|2) 32-4 1|2.
Princhin Johnson (38-0) 38-0.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (35-9) 35-9.
Imperial Chemical Def (8-9) 9-1 1|2.
Woolsworth New Ord. (100-0) 100-0.
Swedish Match (8-10 1|2) 8-10 1|2
Dunlop Rubber (50-6) 50-0.
University Ordinary (23-0) 23-0
Ford Motors (34-4 1|2) 34-4 1|2.
Cables and Wireless (£3 1|2) £8.
British American Tobacco (120-0) 120-0.
Camera 'A' (£8 1|8) £8.
Imperial Tobacco Ord. (126-6) 126-6.
P and O S N Co. Defd (17-3) 17-3.
Distillers (89-9) 89-6.
Bredrurd Dyers (15-6) 14-9.
British Ceylonese (12-4 1|2) 12-4 1|2.
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-5) 65-3.
Courtaulds Ordinary (52-1 1|2) 51-9.
Fine Cotton Spinners (11-6) 10-9
Wickers Ltd. Ordinary (11-3) 11
Inter Nickels (26) 26.
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-10 1|2) 5-10 1|2.
Tata Iron and Steel (£113) £113.

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord. (£60) £57 1|2
L M S Ord (£29) £27
L N E R Refd. (£10 1|4) £8 7|8
Southern Defds. (£27 1|4) £25 7|8
Landng Pass 5 per stock (£128 1|4) £129.
London "C" Stock £79) £79 3|4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (231 1|4) 246 1|4
Godul (147-10 1|2) 161-3.
Moddar New (70-7 1|2) 76-3.
Sub Nigel (220-0) 225-0.
Spring Mines (127-6) 131-3.
Union Corporation (127-6) 132-6

SIR ASHUTOSH' DEATH ANNIVERSARY

CALCUTTA, May 25.

The staff and students of the Calcutta University observed today the 10th anniversary of the death of Sir Ashutosh Mukherji with a befitting solemnity at the Darbhanga Buildings, which had been the scene of most of his glorious achievements in the cause of learning in Bengal. The Vice-Chancellor, Sir Hassan Suhrwardy, presided.—United Press.

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 25. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£77 1|4) £77 1|4.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£90 3|8) £90 3|8.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£110 1|4) £110 1|4.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£111 3|8) £111 3|8.
4 1|2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£105 1|2) £105 1|2.
3 1|2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£97 1|2) £97 3|8.
5 per cent Indian 1942|47 (£111 1|4) £111 1|4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-65 (£111) £111.

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (28-0) 28-0.
Doran Tea (58-6) 58-0.
Empire of India and Ceylon (39-0) 39-0.

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12) 12.

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber 25-0) 25-0.
Gulia Kelampong (23-9) 23-9.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (35-6) 35-6.

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (57-3) 58-6.
Burma Corparation (13-6) 13-6.
Rio Tintos (18 1|2) 18 1|2.
East Rand Proprietary (37-6) 38-6
Rand Mines (141-6) 140-0.

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-1 1|2) 35-1 1|2.
Anglo|Persian (50-7 1|2) 50-7 1|2
Burma Oil (108-1 1|2) 109-4 1|2
Mexican Eagle (9-3) 9-3.
Shell Transport (49-4 1|2) 50-0
Royal Dutch (£20 5|8) £20 5|8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 25.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.—

General Motors (dol 31 1|2) dol 31 5|8.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 14) dol 14 1|4
U S Steel Common (dol 39 1|4) dol 39 5|8.
United States Steel preference (dol 87 1|8) unquoted.

JUTE SHARES QUIET BUT STEADY

CALCUTTA, May 25.

Jute Shares ruled quiet, but were steady.

In Coals only limited business was passing at about the quotation rates.

Teas continued to rule firm.

In Miscellaneous Section Sugar Shares showed slight improvement over their last rates, while the others were unchanged.

Securities were steady.

Following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES:—3-1|2 per cent. Paper 89 small lot; 3-1|2 per cent Loan 1947|50 98|8; 4 per cent. Loan 1943 104|5; 4 per cent. Loan 1960|70 10|6; 4-1|2 per cent. Bonds 1955|60 109|14; 5 per cent. Loan 1930|44 107|11.

BANKS:— Imperial fully-paid paid 1354; Imperial conty. 338.

RAILWAYS:—Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur light 135.

COTTON:—Kesoram 4.

COALS:—Amalgamated 19|14; Bengal 256|8; Burra Dhemo 5|2; Bokaro and Ramgur 9|2; Equitable 23|8; Ghusick and Muslia 3|10; Katras Jheeriah 33|8; New Manbhoom 32 cum div; Raneegunge 34|8 small lot; Sendra 12|6 small lots; Seebpore 15 premium; South Karanpura 5|5.

JUTES:—Adamjee ordy. 9|14 ex div small lot; Bally 172 small lot; Bally pref 119; Barnagore 155 small lot; Cheviot 220 small lot; Cheviot pref 132; Clive 30|5; Dalhousie 343 small lots; Empire 35-12; Empire pref 132; Fort Gloster pref 135 small lot; Howrah 52|2; Howrah "A" pref 122 ex div; Hukumchand pref 108|2; Kamarhatty 545; Kamarhatty pref 127; Kanknarrah 455|8 small lot; Khardah pref 122; Lansdowne pref 118; National 24 small lots cum div; Presidency 5|11.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Burma Corporation 9|4; Benares Electric 12|8 Arthur Butler 10|10 lot; Bengal Iron 4|2; Burn and Co. 6 per cent pref 107|8; Indian Iron and Steel 7|1; Indian Standard Wagon pref 122; National Indian Life Insurance 350; B.I. Corporation pref 120; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 10|12.

RUBBER SHARES:— Kempas 2.55; Tapah 2.20.

SUGAR:—Balrampur 12|12, Cawnpore ordy 31|1; New Savan 13|12; Punjab Sugar Mills ordy 242; Ryam 35|4; Samastipore 9|2 small lot.

TEAS:—Bishnauth 32|11; Patrakola ordy 1055|8 small lot; Sapol 12|14; Tellapara 520|8; Tezpore ordy. 12|8—A.P.

Mystery Of Lost Ships

Fate Of Numerous Well-Known Vessels Will Never Be Known

The present operations of the famous Italian salvage company off the Cork coast recall many mysteries of the sea which time has never solved. Since the coming of steam it is seldom a big ship vanishes completely. But when a great ship and its crew and passengers do disappear, with not even wreckage or a corpse to float above the surface, the tragedy seldom fails to move the world.

The President was a great ocean steamer which sailed for Liverpool from New York in March, 1941. She carried passengers and crew to the number of 120. Other vessels bound from America arrived late and experienced stormy passages. It was not until the end of the following May a Cork newspaper published a few lines that ended the prolonged suspense. Tyrone Power, the Irish comedian, was on board the President, and, as she was sinking, he recorded the fact on a scrap of paper which he enclosed in a bottle found after nearly three months.

City Of Glasgow

Thirteen years later, the City of Glasgow, a screw steamer, sailed from the Mersey for Philadelphia with a total of four hundred and eighty persons on board. On the first day of March the ship sailed, but the whole month of March went by and yet no tidings came of her. Only this can be stated: All the transatlantic vessels reported there was more ice met in the Atlantic than there had been for many years.

With fifty-five cabin and fifty-two steerage passengers and a crew of eighty-four men the City of Boston sailed from Halifax bound for Liverpool at the end of January, 1870. Afterwards—silence and utter ignorance as to the fate of the vessel.

In the Kobenhavn we come down to our own days. This five-masted Danish training vessel with its crew and scores of cadets, set sail from Buenos Ayres for Australia under Captain Anderson on 16th December, 1928. Six days later two vessels exchanged radio greetings with the Kobenhavn. Then ship, crew, and cadets were reported missing.

Captain H. Kristensen, master of the Danish motor ship, Mexico, conducted a prolonged and fruitless search for the missing five-master. But Captain Kristensen confessed he had been much impressed by the unshakable evidence of the Tristan islanders, that on January 21st, 1929, a ship resembling the Kobenhavn passed Tristan da Cunha, in the South Atlantic, with most of her sails carefully stowed and furled. Nobody was seen on board and her helm was unmanned.

Shortly before the Kobenhavn disappeared, the American four-master schooner, Maurice K. Thurlow ran ashore on the Diamond shoals near Cape Hatteras. Here all hands were rescued by the coast-guards.

Yet five weeks after she ran ashore, the crew of a Dutch tanker saw the Maurice K. March, 1811. She carried pasconduited a prolonged and fruit-masted snhooner, Maurice K. Thurlow sailing against the current in the Guf Stream. Only two years ago the same schooner, with sails tattered and torn,

U. S. Brig

The United States brig, Marie Celeste, is, of course, the most famous of these mystery ships. L. du Garde Peach's weird radio drama broadcast from Athlone recently is yet another proof of the grip the great sea mystery has had upon popular imagination ever since, in 1872, the brig was found abandoned near Gibraltar.

At the time the critics were decrying the improbability of the plot of W. Clark Russell's "Mystery of the Ocean Star", many years ago, independent eye-witnesses gave testimony they had met a weird Spanish ship in mid-ocean. All her sails were properly set—and apparently not a soul was on board. The mys- was again sighted off Cape Charles, Virginia.

terious ship just vanished, sailing swiftly over the horizon.

There have been many tales of ghost ships. The lost Neptune is supposed to have appeared to several people at St. Ives, and again at Gurnard Head, Cornwall, at the very time the wrecked vessel was lying off the reefs of that dangerous coast.

Ghostly vessels and canoes which vanish like phantoms of the night have often thrilled the Indians of the St. Laurence and the Great Lakes. In the Hudson "dead Henry Hudson steers north by west his dead". And ever since the enraged Vanderdecken swore he would get the better of the promonotory of storms if he had to fight against adverse winds and contrary current till the Day of Judgment, the Flying Dutchman has been reputed as sailing on the tempestuous seas of the Cape of Good Hope.

POONA P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA

The annual report of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona, for the year 1933-34 complains of lack of sufficient funds and appeals to the members to help put the house in order. Some of the usual activities of the Gymkhana received a check owing to the prevalence of plague during the best part of the year.

The membership of the Gymkhana denotes a slight increase but the different tournaments attracted less attention this year than generally, owing to every-one's brain having been occupied with the M. C. C. matches which robbed the other items of their usual interest. The Gymkhana has arrangements, among other games, for tennis, hockey, cricket, football and ping-pong.

Sandy had attended a performance by a famous illusionist who, during one part of the show, had put a woman in a cabinet, closed the doors, locked them, and then, after a few seconds' pause, opened them again. The woman had disappeared, and in her place was a parrot!

Immediately after the performance Sandy asked the illusionist —"Mon, could ye do that trick if ma wife was put in your box?"

The illusionist laughed.

"So you want to get rid of your wife?"

"Well", said Sandy, "It's no so much that, ye ken, but I promised the bairn a parrot for his birthday".—The Weekly Scotsman.

MORE AREA UNDER WHEAT CULTIVATION

Forecast Of Punjab Agriculture

LAHORE, May 25.

According to the fourth wheat forecast for the year 1933-34 for the Punjab, issued by the Director of Agriculture, area in British districts is returned at 9,637,900 acres, which is 12.2 and one per cent. more than the actual area of last year and the quinquennial averages respectively.

Total out-turn in British districts is estimated at 2,823,900 tons or four per cent. over last year, but six and seven per cent. respectively below the quinquennial and decennial averages.

Estimated area in Indian States of the Punjab is 1,519,200 acres against 1,336,200 acres last year, an increase of fourteen per cent.

The total out-turn in Indian States is 4,59,600 tons or four per cent. more than last year.

The total area for the Punjab thus adds up to 11,157,100 acres and the total out-turn to 3,283,500 tons.—A.P.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1934

LABOUR LEADERS ROUNDED UP

14 Arrested Under Sec. 3 E. P. A.

Mrs. Dange And Miss Maniben Kara Among Victims

In Darkness Of Night Officers In Taxi Surprise Them In Sleep

Almost simultaneously with the promulgation of the order banning all meetings and processions connected with the textile strike, the Labour Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. carried out a round up of labour leaders in the early hours of Friday morning.

In all fourteen persons actively connected with the strike, including Mrs. Ushabai Dange and Miss Maniben Kara were put under arrest.

The arrests were effected under Section 3 of the Emergency Powers Act.

Awakened From Sleep

The operations of the police commenced as early at 3-30 a.m. when the city was enveloped in darkness. Officers drove in taxis to Parel and visited the houses of strike leaders and woke them up from sleep. They were then taken in taxis to the Esplanade Police Lock-up.

After placing them before the Police Commissioner, the arrested persons are to be detained in the Byculla House of Correction.

The process of arresting the persons concerned continued till about 9 in the morning.

In one case police officers followed a taxi conveying three labour leaders at Supari Baug Road. The police car overtook the taxi and all three labour leaders were put under arrest.

Names Of Arrested

The following are the names of all the arrested persons:

1. Mrs. Ushabai Dange, 2. Miss Maniben Kara, 3. Mr. J M Adhikari, 4. Mr. W G Kulkarni, 5. Mr. P B Kankule, 6. A N Shetty, 7. Mr. T T Suryavansi, 8. Mr. M Sahid, 9. Mr. R K Bhogle 10. K A Desai, 11. Dr. G M Adhikari, 12. Mr. N S Desai, 13. Mr. G M Moti and 14. Mr. B T Kane.

Most of the arrested persons, it is stated, are either members of the Joint Strike Committee or were taking an active part in the conduct of the strike.

Mr. J. M. Adhikari was arrested at Bandra.

SECTION 3 E. P. A.

Section 3 of the Emergency Powers Act under which the arrests were effected reads as follows:—

"Any Officer of Government authorised in this behalf by a general or special order of the Governor-in-Council, may if satisfied, that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has acted, is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to public safety or peace may himself arrest such a person without a warrant or direct the arrest without a warrant of such persons etc., and in making such arrest any powers and means which may be exercised or used in making an arrest with or without a warrant under the code may be exercised or used."

14 "PROFESSED COMMUNISTS" ARRESTED

Government's Explanation

The Director of Information, Bombay, sends us the following:—

Government have again found it necessary in the interests of the public safety and peace to arrest and detain under Section 3 of the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act 14 persons who are professed Communists connected with the present leadership of the Bombay Mill Strike.

It has for several days been evident that these persons, and others acting under their directions, have been abusing the liberty of speech allowed to them by delivering to the mill hands speeches of an inflammatory nature which had small reference to any dispute in the textile industry and the main object of which was to incite the strikers to attack the police and to defy all lawful authority.

Such speeches have lately resulted in an increased tendency to the commission of acts of violence against loyal workers and the police. On the night of the 23rd May, after speeches of this character had been delivered on the Esplanade Maidan, a procession of strikers attempted to force its way by a prohibited route and violently attacked the police whilst being dispersed. Such demonstrations are now being instigated and organized by the strike leaders with the deliberate object of bringing the strikers into conflict with the police.

A further indication of the character of the present leadership is contained in a leaflet issued on the 23rd May under the signature of the Secretaries of the Joint Strike Committee in which an appeal is made to the railway, dock, municipal and tramway workers to spread the strike all over Bombay and thus to lauch a general campaign against the existing order of Society.

It is significant that similar

(Continued on page 12).

GIRL'S MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE

Sensation In Simla: Leaders Take Up Matter

SIMLA, May 25.
(From Our Correspondent)

Public indignation over the abduction of a Hindu girl has made the police push their investigation with the result that a number of persons alleged to be connected with the affair have been taken into custody. It seems blood stained clothes worn by girl have been recovered from a washerwoman and that a number of houses where she had been housed one after another have been located but the girl has not yet been recovered. The police state she is still in Simla and hope to recover her soon.

LEADERS TAKE UP MATTERS.

In view of the fact that the case has roused public indignation and made various leaders take the matter up, it is expected that the gang which it is alleged has been regularly working on these lines would now be run to earth, and brought to book.

Development may take a more sensational turn as it seems some money-lenders have been financing this gang regularly on the understanding that whenever such a girl is sold he would be amply compensated.

The entire population of the town is excited, and feels that if Simla, where both the Punjab Government and the Government of India are housed, such crimes can go unnoticed and the police can fail to trace the girl for ten days there must be something terribly wrong somewhere.

CHILDLESS MOTHER COMMITS SUICIDE

GURDASPUR, May 25.

A 30-year-old Brahman lady committed suicide by hanging herself with a rope last evening. The police handed over the body to the relations for cremation after making preliminary inquiries. The deceased was married ten years ago but did not get any issue. This fact, is reported, to have been weighing heavily upon her mind.—United Press.

FREE AUDITING FOR TRADE UNIONS

LAHORE, May 23.

The Punjab Government announce that they have made in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour, made arrangements as an experimental measure for three years to start with, for the audit without charge of the accounts of such trade unions in the Punjab as may apply for it to the Registrar of Trade Unions, the Punjab.

The Royal Commission on Labour, it will be recalled, recommended that registered trade unions should be able to secure free of charge the conduct of their audit by officials of the Government, and that the reports of such official audits and investigations should be made available for the public as well as the unions. The Punjab Government have accepted this recommendation.—A.P.

DR. MEGHNAD TO SUCCEED RAMAN

CALCUTTA, May 25.

The "United Press" understands that Dr. Meghnad Saha of the Allahabad University has been recommended for appointment as Palit Professor of Physics of the Calcutta University in place of Sir C. V. Raman whose term of office expired on May 21 last.—United Press.

STUDENT INTERNED

RANGPUR, May 25.

Gopalchandra Mazumdar a B.Sc. student of a local college was arrested yesterday under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and was sent under police escort to Singair in Dacca District for internment there.—United Press.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE

Judicial Commissioner Passes Strictures On First Class Magistrate

NAGPUR, May 23.

"Part of the trial had been conducted in a manner in which no trial by a Magistrate should be conducted and no conviction resulting from such a trial can be upheld". With these strictures, Mr. F. L. Grille, Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur, set aside the conviction of Mr. H. K. Ghate, ex-Head Clerk of the District Council, Chanda, who had been sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. G. L. Muckerji, First Class Magistrate, Chanda.

Facts Of The Case

The facts of the case were that in the course of the audit of accounts of the District Council, Chanda, it was found that certain amounts aggregating to about Rs. 1,000 had been embezzled. H. K. Ghate, Head Clerk of the District Council, with 27 years' service was arrested and the embezzlement was proved against him with the result he was sentenced by Mr. G. D. Muckerji, First Class Magistrate, Chanda, to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment, under section 409 I.P.C. after a protracted trial lasting for eight months. In appeal, the Additional Sessions Judge, Wardha reduced the sentence to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Ground Of Appeal

The main ground of appeal to the J.C.'s court was that the use of the questionnaire given to the accused by the Prosecuting Inspector for his replies was diametrically opposed to the wording and spirit of section 342 of the Criminal Procedure Code and could not be regarded as a mere irregularity. It was contended that it should have been held that this was an illegality which cut at the very basis of the trial.

"Astonishing"

"The action of Magistrate in this case is astonishing. He must have been perfectly aware of the highly irregular nature of his proceedings as in the case of Krishna Murarilal vs. Emperor he had been guilty of exactly the same procedure and had been rebuked by an order of this Court. His conduct in that case led to the transfer of the case to another Magistrate. That case was tried in Nagpur and it seems impossible that his deficient handling of it was not brought to his notice as this Court's order was passed on 24th February 1933, and the Magistrate was not transferred to Chanda until the 14th April following.

Re-trial Ordered

"The conviction is set aside and the case is remanded for re-trial. The trial will be in any competent court, except that of Mr. Muckerji, to be determined by the District Magistrate, Chanda." —United Press.

LEARNED PANDIT PASSES AWAY

MYSORE, May 25.

Sriman Sosale Ayya Sastry, a very learned Pundit attached to the Palace passed away at Mysore.

The deceased was the father of Mr. S. G. Sastry, Industrial Chemist Mysore Government incharge of the Mysore Sandal Soap Factory.

He was the Sanskrit tutor to His Eighness the Maharaja and in recognition of his vast learning he was given the title of "Kavitilaka", (Poet Laurette).—United Press.

CHITTAGONG LAWYER SHOOTS HIMSELF

CHITTAGONG, May 25.

Khan Sahib S. Nadir Ali formerly a Public Prosecutor at Chittagong shot himself dead this morning with a revolver.

A letter left by the deceased revealed that owing to reasons of health he took this step.—United Press.

They Asked For Bread, But Got Big Stone Instead!

Nariman Indicts Govt. Policy In Strike

CALL FOR PEACE ACTION

If Mayor Won't, Let Citizens Lead, He Says

Mr. K. F. Nariman has issued the following statement:—

Bombay City, through its representative institution, the Municipal Corporation, demanded a Conciliation Board as the most equitable and fair means of ending the trouble.

In response, the Government, through its agent for Law and Order, has imposed a total ban on strike meetings and processions extending over the whole City. Thus the City asked for bread and got a big blocking stone instead; that is how public opinion, most constitutionally and moderately expressed, is respected.

Government did not appoint the Board because Mr. Mody opposed the resolution, whereas a comprehensive ban must be welcomed by the millowners; thus the ring is absolutely cleared for the more favourite and powerful team, so that the counter-capitalist propaganda and strike-breaking demonstrations can now proceed at full speed, unhampered by opponents and assisted by the Government.

Be it said to the credit of the textile workers, that, though illiterate, poor, emaciated and ill-fed, and some of them even unhoused, hemmed in from both sides, they have kept up the spirit remarkably and have so far shown no symptoms either of being cowed down or bluffed into abject surrender; their power of resistance grows with each act of repression, and the fact that the strike has survived, even long after the arrests and removal of so-called "out-side agitators" and "mischief-makers" proves conclusively that their grievances are inherent and economic, and the Mody-bogey of red-flag incitement, or Ahmedabad help is mere Mody-like, moonshine and bunkum.

DISGUSTING SPECTACLE.

The misleading propaganda, publicity and deceptive demonstrations, indulged in by some employers, to break the strike, have so far been futile; the so-called black-legs' processions, a new feature, are sights both amusing and disgusting. A crowd of riff-raffs collected from the lowest dregs of society, triumphantly escorted to the Mill gates, under the protective wings of the police, is intended more to frighten and impress the strikers than for any real textile work in the Mills. They are hired demonstrators, costing a good-deal to the owners without bringing any return in the shape of work. More disgusting still is the sight of unmentionable, genderless, sexless specimens of humanity, employed at some mill gates as counter-pickets. Such is the unpleasant experience of one who has been almost daily visiting the Mill areas since the beginning of the strike. If the enormous amounts wasted in breaking the strike were well utilised for meeting the just demands, the trouble would perhaps have been at least mitigated.

DRIVEN TO "RED" CAMP.

In the words of Mr. Mody, "it is nothing short of a tragedy that valuable lessons of recent history should be so speedily forgotten." Do they not realise that this continuous callous and harsh treatment, is daily driving a large section of the workers, to that very camp, which is so much dreaded by the possessing class and its protectors? If only the principal demands for the restoration of the wage-cut, apart from other extravagant claims, were separately considered and conceded, I am certain, the confidence of the workers would return to the Trade Unions and other institutions, that are fighting for their claims. On the other hand, the fact that even such simple and modest demands cannot be achieved through such machinery, naturally enhances the influence, power and prestige of extremist whole-hoggers, whose slogans are "Down with Capitalism" and "All Power to the Workers."

We should have imagined that bitter experiences of capitalists in other States and countries should have cautioned and forewarned this greedy class all over the world, so that the same short-sighted and suicidal policy that brought about their ruin, would not be repeated.

It is not a mere question of statistics, facts and figures, that are so often paraded by these, petty-fogging, financiers and industrialists. One cannot ignore with safety the more important psychological factor

HUMAN ELEMENT CAN'T BE SUPPRESSED.

Does this rigid, uncompromising, prestige-ridden, over-bearing Mody-mentality predominate in the mill-owners' fraternity? In that exalted group, are there none, more humane, indulgent, tolerant, conciliatory and reasonable individuals, to curb this unworthy imperious attitude? Even in the capitalist class, there are always many humanitarian and kind-hearted souls, who usually resent such attempts to crush out of existence or starve into submission, their own erstwhile, faithful, hard-working, devoted employees, by whose sweated labour they have so far profitted and through whose manual exertions alone they can hope and expect to profiteer in the future. Human element cannot be completely crushed and even if it is possible, the brutal game is unworthy and in the long run disastrous. A temporary suppression, for the time being, by means of over-bearing force would be ruinous and would soon recoil on them with redubled force.

APPEAL FOR BROAD-MINDEDNESS.

This appeal is intended for such broad-minded, long-visioned, kind-hearted souls in the mill-owners' group. It is high time they should boldly come forward and assert themselves and thus save both their reputation and the interest and prosperity of the industry and the City, from certain ruin. Let them take a more sympathetic and dispassionate view of the situation and come forward to end this dead-lock by making a reasonable and acceptable offer. I am certain that such a generous and large-hearted gesture would meet with a ready response from the workers and some leaders. The struggle has reached a stage when it is not merely confined to the two contesting parties alone. It has assumed such dimension, magnitude and gravity that, no citizen, with any sense of civic responsibility, could look upon this calamitous state with indifference.

CALL FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION.

When half the City is converted into an armed camp, giving the appearance of a besieged City, when some streets are transformed into "battle fields" and when hospitals are filled with wounded and dying, when starvation and misery face thousands of our citizens, how can we behave like disinterested spectators, unconcerned and unaffected, by these daily civic tragedies happening in our City? The policy of aloofness and non-interference adopted by the Government, in spite of the resolution of the Corporation, though deplorable and regrettable, is not at all surprising. Anticipating such an attitude, I had requested the Mayor, before my departure for Patna, to appoint a small Reconciliation Committee of half a dozen influential and representative citizens, who should serve as mediators and link between the warring sections, to bring about a rapproachement. If the Mayor is unwilling or unable to move in the matter, a few leading citizens should take the initiative, and immediately start earnest endeavours to end the present miserable and ruinous state of affairs.

LET HIM DISPLAY "GOOD SENSE."

Mr. Mody's concluding remarks in his presidential speech were very encouraging, if only he could be pursuaded to practise, what he so fluently preaches. His last words were:

"I will only express the hope that good sense will soon assert itself and the City and textile industry will be spared the disaster which threatens them through the prolongation of the unhappy strike."

If only he could be made to realise his own responsibility and contribution in this unhappy prolongation, the much-desired end would come very soon; let him first display the 'good sense' he expects in others.

RESTRICT FOREIGN DOCTORS IN INDIA!!

Lahore Branch Of I.M.A. Urges Act To Control Outsiders

LAHORE, May 23.

At a meeting of the Indian Medical Association, Lahore Branch, held last week under the presidentship of Dr. Daulat Ram at the Y M C A Hall, the following resolutions were passed.

1. This meeting of the Indian Medical Association, Lahore Branch, puts on record the indignation at the unrestricted admission of non-Indian doctors in India from all those countries which debar Indian Nationals from the practice of medicine, as an intolerable insult to the Indian Nation, and as derogatory to the dignity and international status of the medical profession of India, and as subversive of the economic organisation of the profession.

2. This meeting urges upon the Government of India and the Central Legislature the pressing need of passing an act to control the practice of medicine in India by non-Indian doctors and to restrict in future the practice of medicine in India to Nationals of India on the lines laid down in the laws of all civilised countries.

In particular this meeting recommends that the Act should lay down restrictions on non-Indian doctors including those of the British Isles and possessions other than India as regards immigrations naturalisation, state examinations in medicine, and registration of all non-Indian applicants for residence and practice in India.—A. P.

FRONTIER GOVERNOR'S TOUR

BANNU, May 24.

H. E. The Governor of North West Frontier Province is on tour in the tribal area. He has also visited Razmak, Tararogha, Miranshah and other military posts in the Waziristan and Tochi Agencies. His Excellency has met several Jirgas of Wazir and Masood tribes.

It is said he has warned them against the agitation against the Afghan Government and the political movement in British India. —United Press.

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